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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Rumania Lets Goga Go
New Anglo-Italian Uplook
Ireland Remains Divided

¶ **Goga Gone**—The anti-Semitic government of Octavian Goga, after forty-four days in office, departs from the Rumanian scene, and the "concentration" cabinet, called into being by King Carol, takes over the — well, the bridle of government. King Carol holds the reins. While denying it's a dictatorship, Government circles explain that Rumania will have no elections till its temperature goes down. Meanwhile martial law is the rule and the Government is ruled by decree, although the decisions will be influenced by a liberal-complexioned civilian cabinet. King Carol's reason for dismissing the "poet politician," leader of the pro-German National Christian party, is understood to be because Premier Goga had demonstrably failed to win the confidence of the country. • Significant, however, is the emphasis now placed on internal pacification; significant the efforts being made to curb the Iron Guard; significant the fact that, at a time when events in Germany might tend to strengthen National Socialism in Rumania, the King takes steps to nullify German power and influence.

¶ **Anglo-Italian Flirtation**—Britain and Italy are coyly ascending those trick stairs to friendly accord, which so many times have collapsed and sent their respective negotiators sliding back to the basement. But this time, as Premier Chamberlain confers with the French Ambassador, there's a definite feeling that the talks between Foreign Minister Eden and Ambassador Count Dino Grandi have established the two nations on dependable lower steps of understanding. Britain's willingness to compromise on the percentage of withdrawals of foreign troops from Spain and subsequent granting of belligerent rights, combined with Italy's eagerness to dispose of the Spanish difficulties, is said to have been mutually agreeable. Further agreeable interchange in the Eden-Grandi talks concerned recognition of Italian Ethiopian conquest and modification of the propaganda campaign between the two nations. • A favorable reply from Rome on the proposals discussed might supply a prop which would make the trick stairs rigid.

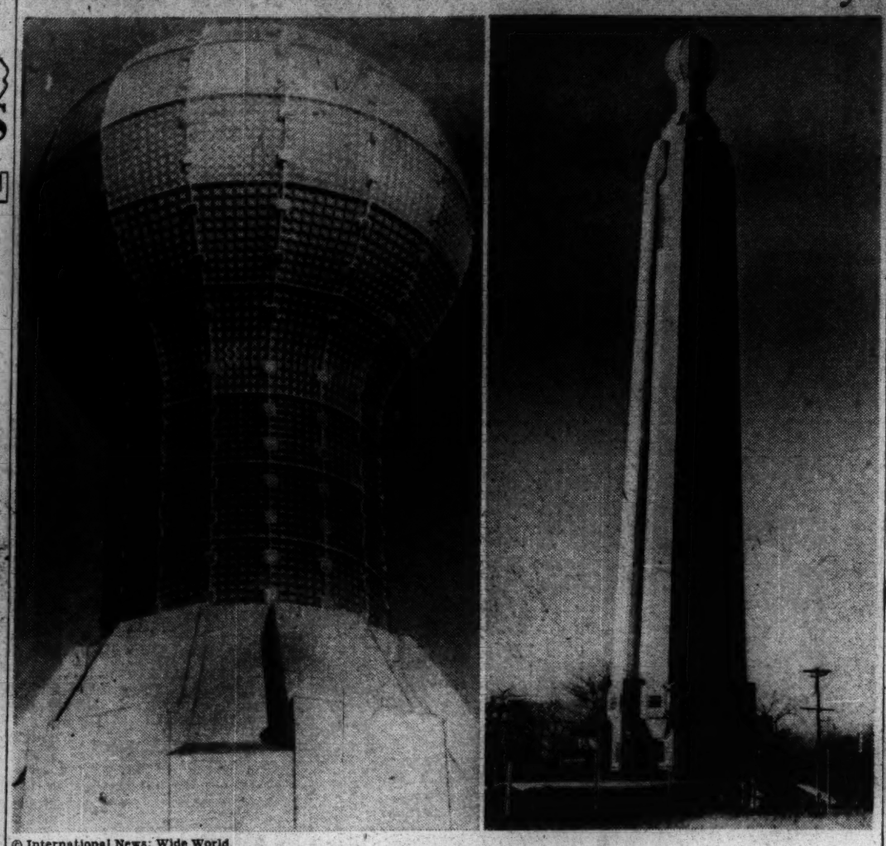
¶ **Ulster go Bragh**—Premier Lord Craigavon's quick strategy of calling for an election in Northern Ireland (when announced conversations between Eire's de Valera and Britain's Chamberlain suggested an invasion of Protestant Ulster's entity) proves victorious. Today, following the early election, the Unionist Government, of which he is the head, sits more solidly than ever in the chair of authority—for Lord Craigavon's support is increased to 35 in the fifty-two-member House. • The election declares to Irish politicians that the long-dreamed-of unity for Ireland may not be attained in this generation, perhaps not in next. However, when Irishmen cease to resent domination and when they no longer desire to dominate there's hope for unity—not to be pessimistic.

¶ **Secret Foreign Policy?**—Secretary Hull declares "No," when asked if the United States and Great Britain have a secret understanding, and Senator Johnson echoes him; but as navy building discussions probe into international corners, both men grow doubtful, hope they're right, but wonder if, perhaps, the secret is either too open or too closed for them. If they expected President Roosevelt to help them out they were disappointed, for the President "did not think" he'd have anything to say to Congress about foreign policy right away. He has, however, asked Congress for a supplementary appropriation of $16,880,000 to strengthen Army, not to mention his recommendation for an $800,000,000 naval expansion program. • Secret understanding or not, there's no secret about the obvious fact that the Administration proposes to arm Uncle Sam with a club.

¶ **Relief Stop Gap**—Aubrey Williams, Acting Administrator of WPA, tells reporters that if the President's request for a $250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation is granted, it will not only save the works administration from laying off 450,000 workers but will permit the addition of 500,000 to the rolls. • It's not the giving of relief that offends the Administration's critics so much as does the question whether enough is being done to make relief unnecessary.

¶ **News Nibiets**—Jeff Davis, "king of the hoboes," takes off for Europe and a "Weary Willie" convention in England. Since he can't ride the rods of a liner, he rides third class with funds provided by his peripatetic pals. • H. P. Mills, American publisher of a Japanese paper in Shanghai, rates a bodyguard. Terrorists had contracted the habit of bombing his plant. • Almost in the shadow of the White House, the one-story Friends schoolhouse which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh attended as a boy is about to be demolished to make way for a hospital. Colonel Lindbergh's desk and other school treasures will be moved to new quarters.

Tribute to Edison on Site of First Laboratory



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Edison Tower and Giant Electric Bulb Memorialize Inventor

Edison Memorial Is Dedicated On Menlo Park Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENLO PARK, N. J., Feb. 11—Dedication of the Thomas A. Edison tower on the ninety-first anniversary of the inventor here today brought a program of carillon chimes from the exact spot where the phonograph was conceived more than 60 years ago.

The 14-foot, three-ton glass reproduction of the incandescent lamp which surmounts the tower, together with sound-producing and loud-speaker accessories installed therein, were designed to commemorate Edison's early inventions and his contributions to modern industry.

Presented to the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation on behalf of Edison pioneers, the tower is the gift of William Slocum Barstow, a consulting electrical engineer. It rises 131 feet above the site of the original Edison Laboratory, where the incandescent lamp was perfected on Oct. 21, 1879.

Illumination of the giant bulb is provided by 12 electric lamps with an aggregate capacity of 5200 watts. Eight 600-watt lamps set in flood sockets near the base of the tower will light the exterior at night.

Two sets of loud-speakers, one group of eight being located 13 feet above the base of the tower and another of four high power instruments installed 96 feet above the ground were used to broadcast electrical transcriptions during the dedicatory exercises.

Formal dedication of the Memorial took place across the Hudson River, where friends of the inventor gathered at the Astor Hotel at noon today. A switch thrown during the dedicatory luncheon lighted the big lamp 30 miles away.

Equal Rights Amendment Rests With Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—After four days of being alternately defended and opposed by various women's groups, the proposed "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, rested today in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Committee will meet Monday to determine whether the Senate shall be given an opportunity to discuss and vote on this measure which has been hanging fire for nearly 15 years.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, who is sponsoring the Woman's Party amendment in Congress at present, predicted that this week's hearings will be historical. "If members of the Committee are prepared to submit the measure to Congress this record will stand as a memorial of a most interesting event," he said. "If not, and further education is needed to persuade them of its value, this record will be a fruitful source of information."

One of the final witnesses appearing in behalf of the amendment was socially - prominent Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, of New York, national Chairman of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Pell on Stand

As Mrs. Pell took the stand, Senator Burke inquired jokingly whether she was the Chairman of "that party described here earlier as a bunch of noisy, disorderly women?" He referred to a charge made by Miss Pauline Newman, a factory-trained New Yorker that proponents of the measure were "numerically insignificant, industrially ignorant, politically highly theoretical, and socially quite muddled."

Mrs. Pell confined herself largely to a general plea for the wider emancipation of women.

"In order to free themselves of traditional shackles, women," she said, "have had to fight day in and day out for more than a century against the ranks of reaction. Today in this room they reach the summit of their fight, the most crucial moment in their battle for freedom.

Status of Women

"The individual woman," she pointed out, "is still regarded under the law as part being, part chattel. She is to be protected and pampered as a pet by another human being who, through the accident of birth, happens to be a man, or else to be denied her fundamental right to equality of treatment on the ground that she is a pet and must be pampered and protected.

"There is, then, only a difference in degree, as regards woman, between her status in a society which proudly calls itself democratic and a society in which all human liberties are denied, and women are relegated to the position of drudges and slaves.

"The issue is crystal clear. Shall the women citizens of this nation be given, in constitutional form, the final and fullest expression of the liberties they deserve?"

New Sketch Book By Irving Found

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—There will be another Sketch Book, and this one will be by Washington Irving, just as the first one was.

A year or so past a New York bibliophile, George Hellman, bought a stack of very old and rusty looking manuscript. He had no idea what it was; it just looked interesting.

A little later he found proof that the holograph was that of Maria Fenno Hoffman and her daughter Matilda, which was interesting because Matilda was Washington Irving's sweetheart. Before Irving went abroad for his long stay of 17 years, he practically lived at the Hoffman house.

The Hoffmans encouraged Irving as a writer; Irving in return allowed the Hoffmans to copy his manuscripts for him. And when he went abroad for those 17 long years he apparently forgot one large sheaf of the manuscript, or deliberately discarded it.

The material is to be published (by the Country Man Press, Weston, Vt.) in a limited edition, with an introduction by Mr. Hellman.

It will contain a comic story, "The Bashful Man"; two pieces on the American Indian; two essays on domestic customs; a story of the Incas, possibly Irving's first legend; a prose poem on the sea, and a fantasy on the trials of man.

$680,000,000 Aid to Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Higher education in America has benefited by gifts from philanthropic foundations amounting to $680,000,000, a survey by Dr. Ernest V. Hollis of Teachers College, Columbia University, revealed today. Rockefeller and Carnegie benefactions, it was explained, have supplied 64 per cent of the total.

In setting forth the financial and policy-making history of the influence of philanthropic capital on institutions of higher learning, Dr. Hollis showed that the last decade had seen a concentration of gifts upon a group of prominent American colleges and universities rather than a wide distribution of benefits.

Twenty prominent foundations had supplied nearly 87 per cent of the capital disbursed, Dr. Hollis said.

Between 1902 and 1934, the leading foundations in the matter of disbursements included the General Education Board, the Carnegie Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Memorial, the Duke Endowment Board, the Commonwealth Fund, the Peabody Fund, and the International Education Board.

The institution to receive the largest sum from any of these foundations was the University of Chicago, which benefited by $46,240,767. Carnegie Institute of Technology got $26,521,354; Johns Hopkins University, $22,763,348; Columbia, $22,309,148; Vanderbilt, $21,355,686; Yale, $15,731,032; Harvard, $12,114,146; Cornell, $11,636,269; Duke, $11,100,429, and California Institute of Technology, $11,053,316.

"Universities in the future probably will depend much less than at present on foundations as sources of continuous grants for research or other purposes," Dr. Hollis said. "Nevertheless, with stable fortunes now available from the automotive and mining industries, from food processing and from banking and merchandising, there is every reason to expect a substantial increase in the absolute aggregate wealth funded for philanthropic institutions."

Soviet Polar Four Lose Tent

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP)—Four Russian scientists adrift on an ice floe off the eastern coast of Greenland reported today that an Arctic storm had wrecked the silk tent which had sheltered them while waiting for rescue.

The tent was ripped and the radio mast which also had served as tent pole was blown down. Loaded sleds were overturned. The radio, however, was set up in a new position and the campers built a snow hut in which to wait for relief.

I. T. Spirin, director of Soviet aerial plans to rescue the campers, said the land nearest the floe was tiny Traill Island, only 38 miles south of the camp yesterday.

Mr. Spirin said the floe might reach the island but more likely would be carried past it by the Arctic Current which in eight months had moved the campers more than 1,000 miles from their original North Pole position.

The principal rescue ship, the Icebreaker Murman, meanwhile was rapidly overtaking the slower Icebreaker Taimyr in the race to succor the four men.

Mr. Spirin, whose aerial expedition was standing by to aid in the rescue, estimated the Taimyr was 190 miles from the floe at the ship's last reported position—71.50 degrees north latitude and 10.18 degrees west longitude. The Murman then was at 72.05 north, 5.25 west.

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Obstacles Rise To Passage Of Naval Program

President Refuses to Clarify His Policy on Foreign Affairs

Concessions Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Four times at his press conference this morning President Roosevelt refused the clarification of American foreign policy which is being demanded with rising insistence in Congress as it becomes increasingly apparent that some concessions will have to be made to isolationist sentiment if the naval expansion program is to go through Congress speedily.

At the House Naval Affairs Committee, where the issue has been joined publicly, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman, made public an amendment he proposes to insert in the naval bill which will state that the new navy is not to be used for "aggression."

At the Department of State, Secretary Hull conferred with his staff of leading advisers reportedly over the question of how and in what form to meet the opposition to the Administration's foreign policy trends.

Demand for Information

Meanwhile the public expression to any departure from isolation continued before the Naval Committee forum which has resulted from consideration of the naval expansion program. Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York and Major Gen. Johnson Hagood, retired, repeated the demand of previous opposition witnesses that the American people be informed as to what the new navy is to be used for before being asked to spend $800,000,000 beyond the regular naval building program.

All these developments together served to indicate the obstacles which have developed in the path of the Roosevelt-Hull attempt during recent months to lead the United States in a gradual emergence from isolationism. As the campaign of leadership, or "education," as it is generally termed here now, increases, the opposition also increases. It has reached an intensive stage. Observers are generally of the opinion that the issue will be resolved in one of two ways. Either some international development will occur which will win public support from the Hull approach to world peace, or a public repudiation will have to be made of any desire on the part of the Administration to undertake a "positive" search for peace involving international co-operation against aggressor nations.

The naval program itself is not likely to be halted. Many of the most confirmed isolationists will vote for a bigger navy when the time to vote comes. The issue is simply over the demand for clarification of foreign policy. Using the naval bill as a vehicle for the demand is familiar parliamentary strategy—and one which has often proven successful.

President Roosevelt evidenced some annoyance at his press conference over the repeated efforts to obtain some statement on foreign policy from him.

Roosevelt Shuns Issues

The first question was whether in his opinion the United States holds the key to the possibilities of a New World disarmament effort. To this he replied that he could not discuss the question out loud, even if he thought so.

Next he was asked if he intended to respond to the desire of Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, for clarification of foreign policy. He replied he could not answer a question put in that form.

His questioner asked if he would answer it in his own form. He replied with a terse negative.

Another questioner then wanted to know whether any clarification for the benefit of Congress might be ex-

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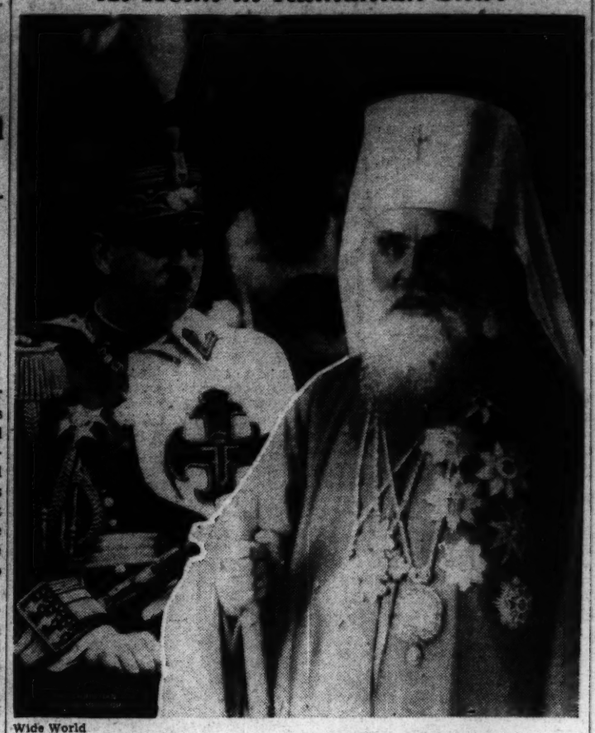
At Helm in Rumanian Shift



Wide World

King Carol — Patriarch Miron Cristea

Prelate Heads Cabinet of Concentration Formed With Help of Several Former Premiers After the Ousting of Octavian Goga, Whose Regime Lasted Only Six Weeks

King Takes Firmer Hold In Rumanian Shake-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 11—A "concentration" Cabinet which, under King Carol's guiding hand is to govern Rumania by decrees, today began the task of repairing the damage in both foreign and domestic fields caused by six weeks' of erratic administration under the anti-Semitic pro-German Premier, Octavian Goga.

The sudden dismissal of Premier Goga yesterday was accompanied by a series of decrees which unquestionably make almost absolute power available to King Carol.

It is emphatically stated in Government circles that there is no question of either a civilian or military dictatorship. But military rule has replaced civilian authority throughout the country. And in his announcement of the change, the King declared that he would govern without the political parties—a step which in numerous other nations has marked the beginnings of outright dictatorship.

Developments in Overturn

The developments in Rumania's sudden overturn were:

1. Appointment of Patriarch Miron Cristea, of the Orthodox Church, as Premier—an unprecedented step in raising a churchman to this office. Serving as Ministers without Portfolio are six former Premiers. The Liberal Party is represented in this group but neither the National Peasants nor the Iron Guard are included.

2. Suspension of the Constitution. A new Constitution is to be promulgated later by royal decree.

3. Suspension of civil rights, through promulgation of civil martial law throughout the entire Nation. This substitutes summary military trial for civil trial in serious crimes including political offenses.

4. Postponement of parliamentary elections originally set for March.

5. Instructions to military commandants in the garrisons of large cities to act as prefects for their districts to maintain order.

6. An order to high officials of the villages to convene assemblies for the naming of mayors and mayoralty assistance.

7. Proscription of all political parties and political activities. The ban on the political groups, however, is promised to be temporary.

8. The Army was given the right of search and control of a tightened press censorship, under which newspapers were not permitted to publish photographs of political leaders nor anything concerning foreign affairs except official statements. The Army also was authorized to require delivery of arms in private possession.

Ex-Premiers Consulted

Under the Constitution the Cabinet holds office only so long as it possesses the confidence of the King. Hence it was with ease that he was able to dismiss Premier Goga. Mr. Goga originally represented less than 10 per cent of the voters and his extremist policies did nothing to win the confidence of the country.

King Carol therefore called all available Ex-Premiers into consultation, following which he appointed as the new non-party Premier the venerable Patriarch Miron Cristea, who, however, is regarded as anti-Semitic.

Premier Cristea obtained the collaboration of a number of former Premiers. But Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, declined to have a part in the new government. Dr. Maniu, it is understood, advised the King to appoint a wholly National Peasant Cabinet and when the King refused he decided to withhold collaboration from the Ministry.

Meanwhile, it is noted that there are several former members of the National Peasant Party in the Cabinet, among them Armand Calinescu, who holds the same post of Minister of the Interior as in the short-lived Goga Administration.

Party Activity Restricted

But for the moment, at least, party activity will be definitely restricted. In his announcement to the people, the King said:

"For eight years as your King, I have governed with the co-operation of political parties.

"In recent times these parties have engaged in disturbing propaganda. This resulted in tension which has affected the whole country.

"So I have decided to create a Government which appeals to the highest patriotism of our leaders,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

RFC Provides $211,000,000 For Housing

Mortgage Association Set Up for Loans on Large Scale Projects

Plans Outlined

New Program Established in Effort to Revive Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—With the formation of the "National Mortgage Association of Washington," capable of lending up to $211,000,000 for various large-scale housing projects, the way has been opened for the building revival that President Roosevelt was striving toward when he introduced the recently enacted housing amendments.

Whether the building boom will follow remains to be seen. But the first step has been taken under the newly streamlined Housing Act—the technical financial step that authorities have been declaring for years was an indispensable prerequisite.

Acting under direction of the President, the RFC yesterday established the Association, with a paid-in capital stock of $10,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000. The organization may issue debentures, for sale in the public money market, up to 20 times its paid-in stock, and its lending capacity thus reaches $211,000,000

First of Its Kind

The Association is intended to be a demonstration project of the part which such financial institutions can play in promoting housing construction on a large scale basis. It is the first national mortgage association to be established, although such institutions were provided for under the housing legislation enacted in 1934. The new amendments to the act made it possible.

Robert V. Fleming, former President of the American Bankers Association and now head of Riggs National Bank in Washington, is the sole private director of the new Association. Others are C. B. Henderson and Emil Schram, RFC Directors; Claude E. Hamilton, Jr., RFC General Counsel, and W. C. Costellor, Assistant to Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC.

Announcing the formation of the Association, Chairman Jones said: "The President has also requested that we hold in reserve an additional $40,000,000 for the capitalization of other mortgage associations, or for increasing the capital stock of this one."

Opens Vast Fields

With this stake of $2,000,000,000 total of housing loans could be guaranteed under the project—an expansion which would be certain to promote recovery in the capital goods industries, as well as take a real stride toward the modernization of American housing conditions.

"It is hoped," Chairman Jones said, "that builders, material and supply people, and workmen in the building trades will co-operate generally in a building program that will produce homes at the lowest possible cost to prospective home owners and to those who may desire to build private or multiple dwellings for rent or sale."

The Association will commence doing business on its capital and will not issue debentures for additional sums until need arises. It will purchase and sell FHA-insured first mortgages securing advances on real estate not in excess of 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property.

May Make Direct Loans

In addition, the Association may make direct loans to limited dividend corporations or public housing authorities up to 80 per cent of appraised value, and can thus supply funds to the "mass-production" housing projects which President Roosevelt described in his housing message last November.

In addition to announcing this organization, Chairman Jones discouraged proposals to expand Government authority to make new loans to small business, saying that existing law is adequate. It only needs an order from President Roosevelt, he said, to make possible the resumption of RFC industrial loans. His agency, he said, had made 2727 industrial loans for a total of $201,616,000, of which 1063 for a total of $69,763,000 had been cancelled. An additional $29,280,000 had been repaid.

Economics in the News

More on Installment Selling—New Figures Correct Impression of Extent of Business—12¼ P. C. of All Turnover

By H. B. E.

The discussion on installment selling is now fortified with up-to-date facts. I pass them on to the reader because in an article published Jan. 24 I gave a nebulous estimate which was the only one I had on hand. The new facts come from the Department of Commerce, which, in view of the importance of the subject, recently set up an installment credit unit. Malcolm L. Merriam is in charge of it, and in a recent address he estimated that, of the total retail sales in 1937 amounting to $40,388,000,000, $4,950,000,000 was installment business.

This proportion of installment selling amounts to 12.25 per cent of total business. The figure is a third of the one that I quoted. In the trade, apparently, it had long ago been discredited, and the National Association of Sales Finance Companies is at pains to acquaint me with the fact. Even my source authority now complains that the original press statement which I used misrepresented his estimate. "If I remember correctly" he says, the Associated Press ran a story originally published in the World Telegram. It seems they failed to distinguish between total credit sales and installment sales, which are merely a part of total credit sales."

¶ ¶ ¶

So there we are! The last authoritative estimate for installment business in 1937 was 12.25 per cent. It reveals a rise in this kind of business, but hardly a spectacular rise. In 1935, according to the census, 10.9 per cent of total retail sales were effected on the installment plan. In 1936 the estimate was 12 per cent, according to Wilford L. White, of the Department of Commerce writing in "Time-Sales Financing" for October, 1937. Since then, apparently, the Department has revised the estimate; for Mr. Merriam says that the 12.25 per cent figure for 1937 is 10 per cent above the figure for 1936.

How does this compare with 1929? Total installment trade in that year was $6,500,000,000, or 23 per cent more than the trade in 1937. This would seem to shatter the conclusion I drew in my last article that present-day installment business was higher than in 1929. However, the interesting thing about present day installment selling is not the amount of trade that it moves, but the amount of credit that it uses. Mr. Merriam estimates that $2,861,000,000 was the average installment credit outstanding in 1937. This preliminary figure, he says, is but a fraction smaller than the highest recorded credit level of $2,940,000,000 attained in 1929.

¶ ¶ ¶

This is what gives point to a discussion which a while ago merited the President's intervention. It is the credit side of the business that has made the problem. Mr. Merriam refers to the more "liberal terms and vanishing down payments employed so extensively till just recently." They were productive of unbalance. For, at the first onrush of adverse economic winds, they became non-recurring. For instance, the situation was "a primary factor in the recent drying up of automobile volume, the mainstay of installment financing." The remarks I made on Jan. 24, therefore, still stand.

In the Boston Section:

- Snow promised for Dartmouth Carnival opening.
- Government says New England has benefitted from trade pacts.
- Aiken sees Lincoln type of leadership Republican need.
- C. I. O. suspends seven New Bedford textile unions.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Reich Denies Rioting Reports; Disclaims Further Army Shifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 11—Official denial of numerous reports said to have originated outside of Germany, that the recent military and diplomatic changes have been followed by rioting and unrest, was made here today.

A special meeting of representatives of the foreign press was called at the Reich's Propaganda ministry. Alfred Ingremar Berndt, Vice-chief of the Propaganda Ministry, specifically denied stories of street fighting in Berlin, and unrest in the border areas. Polish-Jewish sources, he said, were responsible for the report.

He denied reports that a mixed commission of officers of the Army and of the "SS," Hitler's private blackshirt guard, were still busy cleaning up "political undesirables" within the army.

No further changes in the Army are contemplated, Herr Berndt said. He added that the alterations summarily made by Reichsführer Hitler on Feb. 4 were not revolutionary. He compared them to the recent pensioning of a number of Army officers in the United States who had reached the age limit.

All Reichswehr officers pensioned by the order of Feb. 4 remain in office until the end of this month and Gen. Werner von Fritsch—deposed Army commander-in-chief—was at this moment in his Berlin residence, it was said.

Herr Berndt denied reports that Germany's frontiers have been closed, adding that only on the Belgian frontier was there certain limitations on free transport. There trucks were prohibited from crossing from Germany to Belgium but this prohibition was from the Belgian side and negotiations are proceeding between both Governments on this matter.

Meanwhile, "inquiries" are also reported on good authority to be proceeding among Ruhr industrialists, many of whom are not too enthusiastic over the possible consequences for industry and their own position therein, resulting from possible further developments of the Four-Year Plan.

All English newspapers of yesterday arriving here this morning have been confiscated by the police.

The latest development in the new wave of anti-Semitism is the ban on Jewish auctioneers announced last night. This follows publication of new tax legislation which penalizes Jewish families in that they will not be granted any tax concessions for children, though substantial allowances are made for Aryan families.

The anti-Semitic press campaign also continues. One influential National Socialist periodical declares this week that the proper answer to the question of what shall be done with the Jews will only have been found when the solution is sought, not in co-operation with, but despite the Jews—by compelling them to go to special areas allocated them outside Germany.

German Nationals who are resident abroad more than three months will henceforth have to register at the local Consulate or risk being deprived of the Reich Government's protection or even German citizenship, according to a new law. In pre-war days, the explanation of this new law declares, it was easier to supervise the movement of Germans who had been resident abroad for a long period. If they did not register in the German Consulate for a period of 10 years they automatically lost German citizenship. Then, too, the German Consulates have had no check on Nationals within their area. The new law, it is declared, had nothing to do with regulations regarding military conscription.

Probably the biggest disappointment of the Third Reich today is the word of the fall of the Goga Government in Rumania. Mr. Goga's resignation is recognized here as a triumph for King Carol and for pro-French supporters in Rumania.

Austria Extends Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 11—A first hint of steps against developments in Germany and their possible bearing on Central Europe is seen in the publication here this morning of a decree prolonging military service in Austria from one to one-and-a-half years.

In theory this is equal to increasing the Austrian Army by one half. The step however seems to have a more demonstrative significance than practical one since the Austrian Government has never had enough money to call under arms even all those young men who were supposed to do one year's service.

Under the new arrangement conscription will begin with completion of 20 years instead of 21 as heretofore.

Danzig Seizes Papers

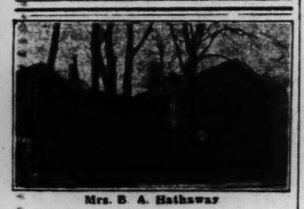
DANZIG, Feb. 11 (AP)—Danzig police today confiscated copies of 14 newspapers for "spreading the most nonsensical reports about Germany." They included nine Polish dailies, four Polish-Jewish newspapers and the Prager Presse of Czechoslovakia. National Socialists dominate the Danzig administration.

World Conditions Delay India Trip Of King George VI

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—King George VI again has postponed his visit to India for the planned coronation durbar, partly because of unsettled world conditions, the India office announced last night.

"His Majesty reluctantly came to the conclusion it would be advisable to wait until the general world outlook became more settled and financial prospects more definite before committing himself to an engagement so long in advance," a communique said.

The announcement explained that the King felt "he would not be justified in imposing any additional burden on existing revenues in India at a time when calls on them in connection with the inauguration of provincial autonomy already are heavy."



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Britain to Open Great Naval Base at Singapore

U. S. cruisers participate in inauguration of £20,000,000 defense work that has taken 14 years to complete—Is considered even more impregnable than Gibraltar—Great fleet of warships, and planes and 10,000 troops help make ceremonies a brilliant affair.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—The presence of an American squadron, consisting of the Cruisers Trenton, Milwaukee and Memphis, emphasize the international significance of the official dedication next week of the Singapore Naval Base.

The ceremony is to mark the successful conclusion of an enterprise which has taken 14 years to complete and which from first to last will have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of £20,000,000, part of which has been provided by New Zealand, Hong Kong, and certain of the native Malayan princes. The balance has come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer although it is understood that the Commonwealth of Australia also intends to make a contribution.

In honor of the great occasion there has been during the past two weeks the largest concentration of British naval units ever seen in Malayan waters. Some 25 ships in all are to be engaged and in addition 10,000 troops and an unspecified but large number of airplanes.

Construction of the new base has involved the installation of a graving dock second only in size to the one at Southampton. There is also a floating dock large enough to take vessels up to 55,000 tons. Another feature is a huge airport. It is estimated that the naval base itself has cost about £10,000,000. The remaining £10,000,000 has gone in building the air base and the necessary fortifications.

The town of Singapore, where most of the entertainment side of the ceremonies will be staged, is on the south-eastern side of the island of the same name situated at the extreme southern end of the curiously-shaped Malayan Peninsula which juts out from the Asiatic mainland toward the Dutch islands of Sumatra and Java. It is a low-lying but attractive tropical city with red-roofed houses nestling among banks of trees. The actual naval base is on the opposite side of the island—at Seleter, about 10 miles away as the crow flies.

Singapore Island is not a frowning rock-barrier like Gibraltar, yet it is probably even less vulnerable than that famous fortress. On the land side there is a wide and impenetrable mangrove swamp which makes it impossible for anyone to get near the base except along the roads. To seaward, the approach to Seleter is up a long and narrow channel studded with islands. A little to the south-eastward of the naval base is the new air base which is also protected with all that military experts can devise.

Singapore is nearly 1,500 miles from Hong Kong and 3,000 miles from Japan. The nearest important harbor is that of Batavia, capital of the Dutch Island of Java. Even Batavia, however, is nearly 550 miles distant.

Matters to Consider

It is interesting to consider how far Singapore might be vulnerable in the event of hostilities breaking out between the two island Empires of Nippon and Britannia. Formidable difficulties stand in the way of any attack from the east.

Japan's battleships, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, carry a normal load of about 1,000 tons of oil fuel increasable up to 5,000 tons in an emergency. Although details of their fuel consumption are not available it can be assumed they would burn around 150 tons a day when at half speed and five or six times that amount at full speed. Thus a battleship which came from Formosa (1,800 miles) would expend not less than 750 tons of fuel and probably a great deal more on the single, and 1,500 tons on the double, journey.

Slightly more information is available about Japan's non-capital ships. Cruisers of the Nachi Class, for example, have a range of 14,000 miles at half speed, or say 2,500 at full speed. Cruisers of the Kuma Class have a normal range of 6,000 miles at 15 knots and presumably about 1,000 at 33 knots. Her more modern destroyers have a range of 4,000 miles at 15 knots or say 700 miles at full speed. They carry some 350 tons of oil.

Need for Nearer Base

Thus it is obvious that for anything beyond a mere voyage out to Singapore and straight home again, it would be necessary for the Japanese fleet to establish a depot fairly near at hand for re-fuelling purposes. It would, in fact, be practically necessary for Japan to take Batavia first and so gain access to the oil which is essential for her naval operations and which she does not herself possess in sufficient quantities.

This contingency has not escaped the notice of either Great Britain or the Netherlands. On Dec. 13, 1937, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was asked in the House of Commons whether there had been conversations between the two countries on the subject of "defense co-operation in the Far East."

Mr. Eden's guarded reply was: "I have no statement to make"—a cryptic remark which was generally interpreted as meaning that the conversations had definitely taken place.

Whereas Japan has no secondary ports available for her vessels nearer than Formosa, the British have several comparatively near at hand. Penang is only 395 miles away. Even Colombo and Calcutta are no further away from Singapore than is Formosa. This question of distance is a matter of supreme strategical importance, for apart from re-fuelling difficulties, if a Japanese vessel were damaged it would be necessary to take the damaged ship all the way back to a home port for repairs. In bad weather, this might be impossible.

From the British Side

The converse of these arguments operates, however, even more forcibly in the event an attack by Great Britain on Japan. The British warships, broadly speaking, have a shorter range of action than the Japanese. The Japanese Ise Class of battleship, for instance, is shown in Jane's Fighting Ships as having a fuel capacity of 1,000 tons of oil normal plus 4,000 tons of coal in an emergency. The British Royal Sovereign class has a normal capacity of 900 tons of oil increasable to 3,220, and the Queen Elizabeth class 600 tons increasable to 3,400.

Hood, Repulse and Renown, British battle cruisers, are similarly limited with a radius of action as given by Jane of about 3,650 miles.

Hood is stated to consume 180 tons of fuel in 24 hours at 12 knots. At this speed she would take about nine days to get from Singapore to Japan and would use more than 1600 tons of oil while doing so. If she were in a real hurry she would have to refuel at least once en route.

Even if British ships could safely use Hong Kong instead of Singapore for re-fuelling purposes they would have great difficulty in carrying out warlike operations against Japan. For Hong Kong is inconveniently far away to serve as a base for prolonged naval operations, apart from the fact that it has no repairing yards.

Such considerations tend to establish the thesis that the purpose of the new naval base at Singapore is essentially defensive and help to show why it is necessary for Britain not to take any rash action in the present delicate situation in the Far East.

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Map and Aerial View of the City of Singapore

Map Shows Location of Singapore in Relation to Strategic Points in the Far East. Inset Shows Singapore Island and the New Naval Base

Map of Siam

Mekong River Is Scene of Boundary Disputes Between Siam and French Indo-China

Japanese Influence in Siam Alarms French in Indo-China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France's attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict is generally held to be dominated by the exposed position of French Indo-China. But it is not so widely known that France's extreme caution in dealing with the Far-Eastern crisis involves a very delicate situation existing between this French colony and Siam.

A short time ago the Siamese Government denounced the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1925, which for more than a decade kept relations between the two neighbors harmonious and peaceful. Now no treaty basis any longer exists for settling frontier disputes and other problems.

Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War, these problems have taken on an increasingly grave aspect. The French Colonial Union recently raised a cry of alarm, declaring that the security and existence of French Indo-China are endangered by the present situation.

Siam is an independent kingdom lying east and south of the group of colonies which constitute French Indo-China: Tonkin, Annam, Laos, Cochin-China and Cambodia. There are more than 1200 miles of common frontier between the two territories. When relations between Siam and Indo-China are not good, this long frontier has to be carefully policed and protected.

Lately there has been a resurgence of nationalism in Siam, which has been fostered by Japanese propaganda. Japan and Siam have long been friendly, and lately there is evidence of increased Japanese penetration which has resulted in stirring up anti-French sentiments in Siam.

This hostility came to a head when Siam denounced the 1925 Franco-Siamese Treaty. As a result of this denunciation Siam recovered at the end of 1937 its "complete liberty of action" along the Siam-Indo-China frontier.

In particular, Siam now has the right to re-militarize a long stretch of frontier along the Mekong River which had been set aside as a demilitarized zone 25 kilometers in width.

The authorities in Paris are apprehensive about this because they claim to have information to the effect that Japan has been slowly "filtering" soldiers a few at a time into this frontier territory in accord with the Siamese Government. A further cause of French uneasiness is the fact that some time ago the Siamese Government published a map made by the geographical services of the Siamese Army depicting "Siam's former frontiers." This map shows a greatly enlarged Siam including a big slice of Burma on the west; a large part of Laos on the northeast and all of Cambodia on the southeast. This map has been distributed in large numbers throughout Siamese schools.

Also, according to figures given to the Monitor by a French military expert on the Far East, France has only 25,000 troops—mostly native—in Indo-China, while Siam has an army of over 60,000 trained soldiers equipped with modern arms, in addition to 300,000 reserves.

Naturally the French Government is not concerned by any prospect of Siam's acting alone. But French military circles are pessimistic as to the possibility of successfully defending French Indo-China against a Siamese attack on land seconded by Japanese naval action. It is for this reason that the French Government has from the first endeavored to avoid antagonizing Japan, even going so far as to close the railway from Hanoi to Yünnan in South China when Japan protested that war supplies were being sent to General Chiang Kai-shek over this road.

Incidentally, the Monitor is able to reveal authoritatively, the closing of the road did not at all stop French shipments of arms and other war supplies to China via Hanoi. These arms shipments are continuing, but instead of going northwest by rail, they are being sent northeast by road into Kwangsi.

The French believe that Japanese support has been offered to Siam in return for permission to construct a canal through the Isthmus of Kra. This would result in linking the gulf of Siam with the Indian Ocean, thus avoiding the passage around the Malayan Peninsula and through the Straits guarded by the strong British naval base at Singapore.

All these aspects of the Indo-Chinese problem are being closely studied by the Quai d'Orsay, but they are practically unknown to the general public in France. French diplomacy is endeavoring to lay the groundwork for the negotiation of a new treaty with Siam. So far, however, little or no progress has been made. It is generally admitted that France's future relations with Siam depend on its relations with Japan. That is one reason why the French Government continues carefully to watch the evolution of events in the Far East.

Dutch East Indies Arms

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Netherlands Government has let it be known that it is increasing its naval military strength in the Dutch East Indies because Japanese fishing vessels are appearing in those waters in increasing numbers.

The Dutch East Indies aren't without protection, for the Dutch have a likely naval base at Surabaya, Island of Java, as well as colonial military forces. Also, the western end of the Indies chain all but surrounds Britain's powerful naval base at Singapore—and the Dutch and English are brothers in the Orient.

The Dutch East Indies Army is given in unofficial figures as about 40,000 men and some 1,300 officers, besides reserves and other types of armed troops. This force may have been increased in recent months.

The naval base at Surabaya, on the north coast of Java, has the best harbor in the island. There are many forts and batteries, shipbuilding docks, a naval arsenal and a gun foundry. The Dutch, according to latest published figures were maintaining 36 men-of-war in the islands, including two light cruisers, eight destroyers, 12 submarines and two gunboats. There also were 62 naval hydroplanes.

This force is now to be increased. The Dutch Government has embarked on a program which will add three new cruisers, 12 destroyers, 18 submarines and 72 naval aircraft. Army defenses also are being increased.

Apart from that, it has long been reported that if the Dutch were attacked, the British would permit them to use the Singapore naval base. Holland would throw Surabaya to the English if the latter were the victims of aggression. Whether either would go further than that presumably would depend on circumstances at the time.

Siam Enlarges Navy

PARIS (AP)—Jean Michel Renaitour, chairman of the Navy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, told its members recently that the French Government was "concerned" over a Siamese naval building program which threatened to make the naval situation in French Indo-China "very precarious."

[Some of Siam's new warships are being built in Japanese shipyards.]

The Committee voted to ask Cabinet ministers to make known the Government's policy for defense of France's Far Eastern possessions "at the earliest opportunity."

German Plane Crash

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (AP)—The crash of Germany's largest transport plane during a trial flight Tuesday was disclosed today. Only a factory crew of five was aboard. Two men were killed and three escaped by parachutes. The plane, the GU-90, was built to accommodate 40 passengers.

Geneva Gets China's Protest; Japan Grants Wide Amnesty

GENEVA, Feb. 11 (AP)—China protested to the League of Nations yesterday against bombardment of undefended villages and towns around Canton by Japanese warplanes.

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Clemency was granted to approximately 1,000 political prisoners and offenders and full civil rights of 300,000 persons were restored today in amnesty from the throne.

The terms of six military officers and one civilian involved in the Army insurrection of 1936 and three naval officers involved in the assassination of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai and the accompanying revolutionary plot in 1932 were reduced.

About half of those whose civil rights were restored were charged with violation of the election laws.

In addition to amnesty already granted, the Ministry of Justice was preparing to recommend clemency for one of the accomplices in the slaying of Premier Yuko Hamaguchi in 1930.

The act of clemency came from the throne in honor of the 2,538th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, when the first earthly Emperior, Jimmu Tenno, ascended the throne.

It was the third amnesty of Emperior Hirohito's reign.

Today also was the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the Constitution, and was celebrated with parades, mass meetings and display of flags.

Co-ordinating Boycott

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Leaders of the International Peoples' Assembly estimated that organizations numbering 123,000,000 members are enforcing boycotts on Japanese goods throughout the world.

The Assembly will open a two-day session here Saturday to co-ordinate boycott movements "and to make such an emphatic demonstration of the popular demand to carry out this policy as will convince governments of the desirability of the immediate official adoption of the boycott."

Between 800 and 1,000 delegates, including two from the United States, were expected to participate. Delegations were drawn from 43 nations in which national committees of the International Peace Compaign are at work as well as from British trade unions, co-operatives, professional and social associations.

The Assembly was organized by the International Peace Campaign and is to be presided over by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and M. Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister.

Commissions of specialists have been proposed to discuss projects the Assembly might launch to give China economic and moral support in its conflict with Japan.

Japan's Terms Hinted

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—A Japanese naval spokesman indicated yesterday that Japan would join in efforts to halt the world naval race if Great Britain and the United States would approach the problem from Tokyo's point of view.

The spokesman said that if quantitative limitation—number of warships—as well as qualitative limitation—size of warships and guns—were made the basis, it was likely that Japan would participate in any formal effort to prevent a world naval race.

The spokesman's statement came as Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the Naval Minister, conferred on the final details of Japan's reply to the American, British and French demand for Japan's adherence to the qualitative terms of the London 1936 Naval Treaty.

Dutch Wives Claim Right to Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Women of the Netherlands are face to face with a new problem concerning their status.

Rudolph H. Romme, Minister for Social Affairs, has declared his intention of introducing a bill under which married women will be forbidden to carry on a business or a profession simply because they feel an urge in such a direction.

In the case of married women, breadwinners, or of women married to men who earn less than £3 a week, or of women who serve in their husbands' shops, Mr. Romme is prepared to be lenient. There is logic, he admits, in "allowing" such women to work. He is prepared, however, to be adamant in regard to married women who work because they want to work, and for the reason that, in his opinion, such work constitutes an act of desertion by which a married woman willfully neglects her work as wife and mother.

The women of Holland are in vigorous opposition. They contend that, even on a generous estimate, not more than 6,000 among them will be obliged to relinquish their jobs. But that is not the point. The real point lies, they say, in the fact that every grown individual who is of sound intelligence is, or at any rate should be, capable of deciding his destiny for himself, and that any act of the State which sets aside that fact constitutes an injustice which can bring good to nobody.

If the married woman, capable of contributing things of value to the general community, is granted the right of contribution, the community will be the richer, the women contend, and her individual home the happier. Nothing, they declare, is more satisfying and more satisfactory to a woman than the free use of her talents in the field in which those talents can best be exercised.

British War Plane Claims Record Of 409 Miles an Hour

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced last night that a Royal Air Force pilot in a combat plane bettered the world record for land planes by flying from Edinburgh to London at the approximate speed of 409 miles an hour.

The pilot, Squadron Leader John W. Gillan, flew from Turnhouse Airdrome, Edinburgh, to Northolt Airdrome, near London, in 48 minutes.

He used a "Hurribane" fighter.

Officials said it was the first flight in darkness at a speed of more than 300 miles an hour as well as a performance bettering the land plane record of 379.17 miles an hour held by Germany.

Squadron Leader Gillan piloted a single seater monoplane powered with a Rolls Royce Merlin engine and flew blind, mostly at an altitude of 17,000 feet. A 50-mile an hour wind was behind him.

Executions in Manchukuo

TOKYO, Feb. 11 (AP)—A dispatch to Domei, official Japanese news agency, from Hsinking, Manchukuo, said today the Manchukuan Government had announced that 85 persons, arrested as Communists, had been sentenced to execution "for subversive maneuvers detrimental to peace and order."

Sixty-four others were sentenced to penal servitude. Nearly 200 are still under examination. Nearly all were arrested last year, a few in 1934.

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the eighteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Boston
Wednesday, October 12th

My brother William off with Doright and Hetty in his train! Doright went dressed as a gentleman's servant, and under a name not his own, and Hetty did pose as his wife. I do much fear my moral nature is but of a poor sort, for I have been not only willing but glad to have William take on him that which I would not bring near my dear Henry.

When all was over did I fall aweeping on my husband's neck, and told him all.

"Come Poppet," was the little he said. "At least we shall be delivered from Hetty's cookery." And then he did kiss me, and laughed, though thereafter did he sit and stare at the fire, his face most stern. And I did see a gray hair, the first in my dear Henry's head, and my heart did convict me that I had added one more care, for well I know, and if aught of this comes to the military, Henry will be blamed.

Of a truth the house is much too still now William has departed. He has a merry way, and can make black seem white; and that this has on occasion comforted me I must confess.

To-morrow evening I shall betake myself to the Lecture, and shall in earnest supplication endeavour to flee this inner wickedness, to which I seem so prone.

To sup last evening came a Mr. Fenton from the Carolinas. He too goes to Sir William Johnson's (the King's chief Indian commissioner for North America) conference with the Indians at Stanwix. Again that dreadful talk of Virginia land, and arguments on boundary lines and latitudes, and of what belongs to the savages and what does not. And of the French towns, with names I scarce can write, Vincennes, and one Kaskaskia, and a Spanish grant, St. Louis. Now France withdraws her soldiers by some peace pact, which concerned the foreign wars, and the savages who liked the French are but uneasy. In truth I shall perish if we go onto any land to which the tribes have claim.

Mr. Fenton did tell of a great river whose name does stay by me most strangely — the Mississippi. Which word does signify in the Indian tongue the Father Of Waters. God grant I may never know more of it than I do this day.

Thursday, October 13th

To Master Copley's once again, and to my chagrin when I looked at the canvas my face was quite gone! When I did cry out, Master Copley did but say placidly that he had been mistook in me. I had been in the right. I could not beam demurely at the world, 'twas not in my nature. I was a little minx, and must go saucily down to posterity! Those were not his very words, but I failed not to get his meaning! In very truth must I to my Bible and to prayer, for I was pleased that he found me not so biddable.

He did tell me a most romantical tale of his first fame. He did paint a picture of young Henry Pelham, his stepbrother, and did send it to London to the great artist, Benjamin West, who, though a Pennsylvania man by birth, did reside there. Mr. West was a member of the Royal Academy. He was enchanted by the portrait of the boy holding his flying squirrel, but he was at a loss what to do, as it was contrary to the rules of the Academy to place on its walls a painting by an unknown.

And now comes the romantical part. Mr. West was sure that this picture was by an American because the wood on which the canvas was stretched was the pine of this New World, and he knew the squirrel to be of a kind only found in our forests. So, through his influence and favour to his countryman, the painting was hung, and it did mark the beginning of Master Copley's larger fortunes.

Saturday, October 15th

Now I shall sleep o' nights. This day word from my brother William that they be arrived safe in Concord with no untoward happenings by the way. And he does add, "And thank not Providence, but me!"

Adelaide Stedman

Here the Stars Obey Men's Command

Soviotos

Moscow Planetarium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 11—Moscow can be added to the list of European cities boasting a popular modern planetarium, a "room of the stars," where darkness is made to fall during brightest days, and sun, moon, planets, and stars are projected on the ceiling. Planetarium officials say that in the eight years since the structure was built more than 5,000,000 persons have visited it.

Switches, toggles, lines and instruments enable the operator to show the audience how the stars appear to Chicagoans, Africans, Australians, or even their own Arctic expedition members at the North Pole.

The machine which makes possible this "vest pocket" universe, was made at the Carl Zeiss works in Jena, Germany. It took the designers more than 15 years to perfect the apparatus. The lecturer can start from daylight, gradually causing the sun to disappear below the horizon and the stars to come out one at a time, or he can throw out the house lights and immediately spangle the dark blue concave dome with a myriad of stars, planets and nebulous clouds, each in its proper sky position.

Bar Upholds Dewey's 'Blue Ribbon' Juries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Opposition to the proposal pending in the Legislature to abolish "blue ribbon" juries in New York State today had added to it the voice of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in a report which backs up the enhancement of the grand jury's function.

The special jury system has been terminated in virtually every county in the State save Westchester and those of New York City, where its role has taken on dramatic emphasis through the special rackets inquiry of Thomas E. Dewey, now New York County District Attorney, and who heads the list of those opposed to abolition of the "blue ribbon" panel.

The Bar Association, through its Committee on Criminal Courts, Law and Procedure, now upholds this stand with a defense of the "blue ribbon" jury as serving a real purpose that assures a fair trial to all parties.

Fair and Impartial Trials

The contention that special juries "are employed to guarantee convictions is totally without foundation," the Committee holds, stating that, where the appellate courts have considered the comparative merits of the two types of juries, "They have recognized that defendants may procure fair and impartial trials before special juries where that might be impossible if the cases were heard by ordinary ones."

"It undoubtedly is desirable to improve the caliber of all jurors," the Committee finds, "but until that is done, it does not seem wise that we should abolish those laws which are aimed at providing jurors without conscientious opinions, without prejudices and without preconceived notions.

"The primary distinction between a special jury and an ordinary jury is that the jurors who are to serve on the former are subjected to a closer scrutiny, so that the possession of prejudices and impressions that obviously disqualify them are discovered before they are summoned to the court room for possible service. . . . They are intended for cases of such importance or of such intricacy that a jury of more than ordinary ability is deemed essential."

Brilliancy of Electric Arc Shown by Slow Motion Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Slow motion pictures in color of electric arcs being struck in different gases were shown for the first time recently when Dr. C. G. Suits of the General Electric Research Laboratory was given a dinner by the Eta Kappa Nu electrical engineering society.

To the eye such arcs were simply explosive spattering, intensely brilliant sparks; as slowed down and enlarged by the camera they were disclosed as brilliantly colored flames slowly pushing out tiny, brilliantly flashing globules of molten metal meanwhile wandering gracefully around the edges of the electrodes for an interval before becoming more or less stable at the electrode tips.

Flames of different hues were shown as gases were changed, and in the case of oxygen, the result was a conglomeration of a multitude of colors. The film also included views showing the arcs being blown sideways into graceful curves upon holding small but powerful Alnico magnets near them. Though the action was actually completed in less than a second, each of the sequences required more than a minute for showing.

"It has been said that electric machinery consists of copper, iron, insulation and arcs; and the part we know the least about is the arc," Dr. Suits told the engineers. The society had just named him as the outstanding young electrical engineer for 1937.

The award came to him primarily because of the studies of electric arcs he was making. Not long ago he began publication of scientific papers describing how the extremely high temperatures of electric arcs can be measured accurately by photographing sound waves as they pass through the conducting discharge column of an arc. Temperatures in excess of 11,000 degrees Fahrenheit—greater than that of the sun—have been measured by him at the core of arcs.

At such temperatures, gases which ordinarily have molecules containing two atoms, are broken down into single atoms with decidedly different properties. Commercially an application of this effect has been made in recent years by Dr. Irving Langmuir in connection with atomic hydrogen arc welding.

Farmers Protest 'Closed Shop' On California Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Calif.—Members of the Associated Farmers of Orange County gathered here recently to celebrate their fifth anniversary, and a chief resolution passed by the 450 attendants was to "maintain their independence against the closed shop on farms."

The resolution was based on the assumption that the "termination of existing (hay supply) contracts draws attention to the possibility of new contracts which might attempt to force unionization on the industry by threatening its distribution."

They declared that "any attack on one branch of agriculture is an attack on all agriculture," pledging support of fruit growers, open-field farmers, and other branches of agriculture, to the dairymen in the current state-wide drive against unionization.

Processing Tax on Two Products Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Congressional sponsors of the sweeping new farm bill intend to revive a processing tax feature to raise between $225,000,000 and $300,000,000 and affix it to the forthcoming tax bill, it was learned today.

Advocates of the movement, it is learned, saw President Roosevelt, recently and explained their plan to him, and believe they have his support. The processing taxes would be applied only to finished cotton goods and wheat flour. Constitutional objections would not arise, it is believed, because the invalidation of the original AAA did not prevent Congress imposing such processing taxes as it saw fit, if they were not connected specifically with a crop curtailment program.

Only $500,000,000

The plan is, it is understood, to affix the proposed taxes as a rider to the forthcoming tax bill. Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho and a coalition of western and southern Congressmen are behind the move which appears to have substantial backing.

Mr. Roosevelt has frequently stated that there would be only $500,000,000 available for the new farm program unless other taxes were imposed. While he has not specifically given his assent to the new program, its advocates express confidence that the Administration will go along with it. Mr. Roosevelt refrained from answering a question dealing with it in his press conference today.

The program has a direct bearing on textile mills, which are located largely in the New England and Southern States, and on cotton millers. Proposed taxes would be about half what they were under the AAA program invalidated in January, 1936. Under the AAA the tax on cotton was 4½ cents a pound, and about 5 cents a bushel on corn. Wheat taxes varied, but were about 30 cents a bushel. The theory of the old taxes was that they would bridge the difference between the going farm price and "parity"—parity being based on the value of the goods and services paid by farmers between 1909-1914.

Not Directly

The new taxes, under the plan, would amount to the equivalent of two cents a pound on cotton and 15 cents a bushel on wheat. These additional tax returns could be added to the initial $500,000,000 provided in the new farm bill in striving for parity.

The new taxes would not be assessed directly against the cotton and wheat at the farm, but would be paid at the textile factories and flour mills. The increased price would, of course, be passed on to the consumer. Taxes on other commodities included in the farm bill—corn, rice, and tobacco—would escape processing taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt has previously expressed opposition to riders on appropriation bills. However, the Senators plan to go ahead, and if they are successful seek concurrence in the House where the farm-tax program must then be reviewed.

The farm bill itself moved toward quick passage today. The Senate promptly upheld a point of order by Vice-President Garner, 48 to 31, overruling Senators from western livestock states who contended that revisions made in the McNary-Boileau amendment would result in new competition to livestock, poultry and dairy farmers. They declared that identical amendments protecting these groups were placed in Senate and House bills and that the conferees had no authority to revise the provision. Mr. Garner held differently, however, and the Senate showed its support of the farm bill when it sustained him.

Only Senate acceptance of the conference report now stands between the President's signature and the bill's enactment.

Labor Board Inquiry Dropped

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington—A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee voided a proposed investigation of the National Labor Relations Board.

The action was taken by a unanimous vote of the Subcommittee. Even Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, who asked for the inquiry, voted approval of a motion by which the Subcommittee recommended to the full Committee that the investigation resolution be postponed indefinitely.

Senator Burke said that "under the present circumstances" he believed it wisest to drop the inquiry. Senator Burke and J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Labor Board, testified recently about work of the Board at hearings on the Nebraskan's resolution.

Washington: Harry Bridges, West Coast Maritime Labor leader, will be summoned shortly to a hearing upon charges he is a deportable alien, an official of the Labor Department disclosed today.

Gerard Reilly, Labor Department solicitor, told reporters that under normal procedure a warrant or subpoena would be served upon the Australian-born labor official either at San Francisco, his home, or at Seattle, Wash. Complaints asking his deportation, on grounds he is a Communist, were filed at the latter city.

Washington — Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D of Penna.) proposed to outlaw sit-down strikes by seamen and extend minimum-wage provisions to all ships flying the American flag.

He made the proposal in broad new legislation which, he said, would provide "amicable settlement of all disputes and promote peace in our maritime industry."

Senator Guffey's proposals were offered as amendments to the Merchant Marine Act as a substitute for proposals advanced by Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

San Juan, Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico's longshoremen, on strike since Jan. 3, went back to work yesterday under a proposal for an immediate wage increase and arbitration of other differences with steamship company employers.

The steamship Borinquen from New York discharged 84 packages of frieght held aboard more than a month and started loading for her return trip.

New York: Henry Ford was characterized by Homer Martin, President of the C. I. O.'s Automobile Workers Union, as "America's outstanding lawbreaker." Ford Motor workers, Mr. Martin asserted, were not C. I. O.-organized "because they know that despite the law and the courts their jobs and their homes are at stake if they so much as look or think about a union."

New York: Bill to Aid Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11—Seeking an answer to the problem of unemployment among young men and women, the New York State Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration has a request before the Legislature today for the establishment of a Youth Service Council to co-ordinate governmental and community efforts in assisting young people to find themselves in the social and economic structure of society.

Most of the Committee's aims are contained in a bill introduced by Senator Lazarus Joseph (D) of Bronx County. Approval of the Joseph bill, designed to build programs for assisting youths throughout New York State, has been urged by the Committee, members of which have been studying the situation since July.

Such a State organization, according to the Committee, should accomplish three things—develop more vocational training facilities, encourage the opening of new sources of employment and attack the juvenile crime problem by providing positive interests for boys and girls.

Representative Council

In its report, the Committee estimated there were 800,000 unemployed youths in New York State, probably one half of whom lived in New York City. Since finishing their formal education, this large group had been unable to find work, the Committee said.

As outlined, the proposed State Youth Service would be a promotional and co-ordinating organization, with a Director appointed by the Governor, and a council of 15 members to assist in the program. The latter would be drawn from districts throughout the State, with representatives from agricultural, industrial, educational and other fields of major interest.

"Widespread, continuing unemployment among youth constitutes the vital problem of youth today," the Committee said. "Growing out of unemployment and related to it a whole series of maladjustments has arisen.

"It has been hoped for seven years that general improvement of economic conditions would result in providing sufficient opportunities for work. Experience has proven otherwise.

"The statement has been made that absorption point has been reached in industry. Recently recession has set in and large numbers of youth who had found employment were laid off."

Duties of the proposed State Youth Service, it was suggested, could include regular annual investigations of employment conditions, creation of local co-ordinating committees to help young people find themselves, obtain the co-operation of industry, labor and education in setting up training facilities for the induction of youth into regular employment, open up new avenues of employment and devise remedial legislation.

George W. Smith, Judge of the Children's Court in Westchester County, was Chairman of a subcommittee of seven members which drew up the report.

Howard Pioneered in C. I. O., Now Lags in Own Union Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The fate of Charles P. Howard is being watched with deepest interest by both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Mr. Howard has been President of the conservative International Typographical Union for years. The Union is affiliated with the A. F. of L., but in 1935 Mr. Howard helped to found the C. I. O. and became its Secretary. Now he is up for re-election and his seat is being contested by Claude M. Baker, Vice-President of the Union and a strong defender of the A. F. of L.

Preliminary tests of sentiment in certain locals have been made, and in these polls, at least, is running behind Mr. Baker. The matter is of great interest to the bigger labor groups because of the prestige involved. Mr. Howard's defeat would be taken as a clear indication that the typographers wanted to stay in the Federation of a craft basis, while his victory would be hailed by the C. I. O. as indicating the penetration of the industrial union idea into even the conservative skilled labor ranks.

Pungency is added to the situation by the fact that the newly formed Newspaper Guild, representing the editorial side of newspapers, voted recently to leave the A. F. of L. and threw in its lot with the C. I. O.

As the election returns indicated Mr. Howard was lagging, he has explained he did not intend to lead his union into the C. I. O. He made the following statement yesterday.

"At no time have I advocated or suggested that the International Typographical Union should withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O."

He receives no salary as secretary of the C. I. O.

Woodruff Randolph, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, announced from Indianapolis yesterday that Mr. Baker had been indorsed thus far by 94 locals and Mr. Howard by 47. Mr. Baker's own estimate, however, is different. He said he had been indorsed by 158 locals to Mr. Howard's 36. There are more than 850 locals in the Union. At A. F. of L. headquarters here, a third estimate was given. It stated that Mr. Baker had received the endorsement of 110 locals, and Mr. Howard of 28. The election will continue throughout February.

The I. T. U. has a membership of about 75,000 and is one of the best organized and respected unions in the country.

All Emporia Joins in Celebrating Birthday of William Allen White

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 11 (AP)—William Allen White tried his best to take his seventieth birthday in stride yesterday but the home town wouldn't let him.

He arrived late at his Emporia Gazette office, blamed it on a Rotary Club's surprise gathering at his home last night, and apologized.

Then he spotted a huge birthday cake, baked by Miss Martha Kline, a business office employee. He waved it off his cluttered desk so he could dictate his daily editorial.

Then bedlam broke loose outside. The news conscious editor went to the door. There he was greeted by 1000 citizens and a 40-piece band joining in the noisiest serenade the town has known since the last election.

So he doffed his hat and decided that being 70 for the first time has its added responsibilities.

The Editor should have suspected something was up. Yesterday afternoon's Gazette bore a mysterious item from Mayor Frank Lostutter calling upon everyone in Emporia to meet at Sixth and Commercial street this morning.

"I can't say why now," the Mayor said then, but he ended his little "surprise" today by thumping Editor White seven times on the back—once for each 10 years—and Mr. White went back to work.

Through his newspaper, he thanked Emporia because it "has put up with me" and the State of Kansas because it "endured me."

His daily editorial spoke briefly of changes since "nearly 43 years ago I came to Emporia, 27 years old, brown-haired, milk-eyed, heavy set, opionated, more or less visionary and with not very much sense."

Idaho Puts Beavers to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Many of the beavers in Idaho are being transplanted to new homes by the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments, that they may apply their native ability as water conservationists to the spots where most needed.

Beavers have been protected in Idaho for many years, and sometimes their dexterous work of damming small spring-fed streams, often in a single night, has been very aggravating to the remote farmer to whom the little stream was the life of his farm.

Now the beavers are being placed on small streams which run through a country so mountainous and rocky that no settler could subsist on its acres. The portions set off by the Department of Agriculture as primitive areas, and on which no homesteads are permitted, afford abundant space for beaver refuges.

F. S. Smith, chief clerk of the Idaho Game Department, said that in addition to saving the farmers from molestation, the placing of beavers in a barren country converts the section adjoining the stream into a garden spot. The little lakes formed by the beaver dams overflow and permit a trickling stream all summer, so that where, after the spring freshets, the banks were bleak and barren, vegetation abounds, and fish live in the waters.

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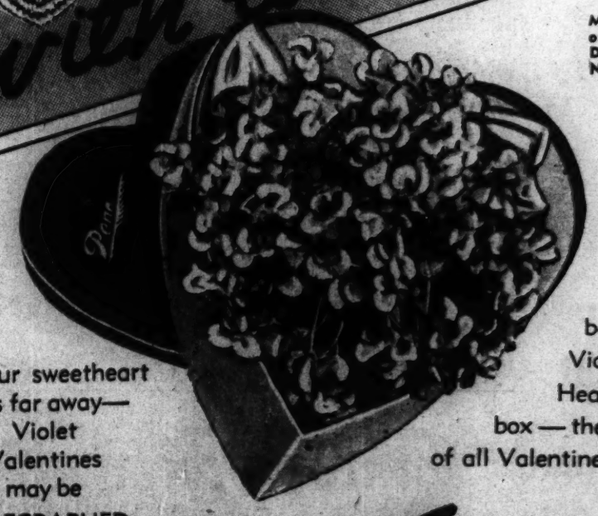
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Greenbelt's Problems: Dogs and Transportation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—All the seething energy of the pioneer town—with the social frontier being thrust forward this time, and a claim staked out in new patterns of decent low cost living—is enlivening this model Federal community on the outskirts of the national capital.

Though the first families moved in only three months ago, the community already has:

A mothers' club.
A community, interdenominational church and other denominational services as well.
An American Legion Post.
A Girl Scout troop.
A Boy Scout group.
A little theater group.
A citizens' association.
A credit union.
A consumer education group.
A bridge club.
A civic forum.
A journalism club.
A community dance.

So great has been the excitement over getting things going in the new community that six meetings were recently called for the same night. Wives whose husbands are seldom home have begun to refer to themselves as "Greenbelt widows."

Income Limits Set

Most of the inhabitants of Greenbelt are young, married couples with one or two children. The average age of the adults is 30. The 265 families that have moved in thus far have 217 children under school age. They were carefully selected as wide-awake people who could contribute to success of the highly experimental project.

None of the families has an income of more than $2,200 a year and most of them are living on less than $2,000. If they get more at any time, they will have to move out of Greenbelt.

Before they were chosen to live at Greenbelt, most of these families were cooped up in two or three apartment rooms in less desirable sections of Washington. Approximately half of the breadwinners work for the Federal Government.

Manager and Mayor

Typical is smiling-eyed Louis Bessemer, an employee of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has been chosen by Greenbelt tenants to be their Mayor. His job is largely an honorary one, since the community also has its City Manager, Roy S. Braden, who was appointed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Bessemer has worked at numerous newspaper and publicity jobs in various parts of the country. He came to Washington at the low point of the depression and obtained Government employment. His wife is a former teacher of home economics. They have one child, a baby six months old.

A Newspaper Forum

Besides being Mayor, Mr. Bessemer is editor of the "Greenbelt Co-operator," the mimeographed "newspaper" published each week, with the aid of about 30 of the town's youngest men and women who have volunteered their services. Mrs. Bessemer is organizing a group of wives interested in studying consumer problems in the afternoons.

The "Co-operator" has provided a forum for Greenbelt residents to discuss their four problems most vexing to date: dogs, transportation, washing and children's behavior.

Dogs are taboo in Greenbelt at the present time. The powers-that-be have decreed that they are not conducive to co-operative living. But since Greenbelt is a democratic community, there will be a referendum on the matter when two-thirds of the ultimate population of 3,200 has moved in.

There are two or three dogs running loose around Greenbelt today, left there by practical jokers from the outside. Kind-hearted residents have fed and bathed them.

"I laugh the whole thing off by saying, I'm a horse-lover but I don't expect to keep a horse in my house," says Mr. Bessemer.

The transportation problem has been partially settled, but not satisfactorily. It still takes an hour and a half to get into Washington by bus compared with 40 minutes in an automobile. The town bulletin board, in the co-op grocery store is full of notices advertising private transportation facilities.

Youthful Traffic Problems

When the 364 children were first turned loose in Greenbelt, they took advantage of the underpasses eliminating dangerous road crossings by tearing through them on their bicycles and scooters. Unhappy collisions resulted. So today the youngsters themselves are drawing up a set of ordinances in their school to guide their play.

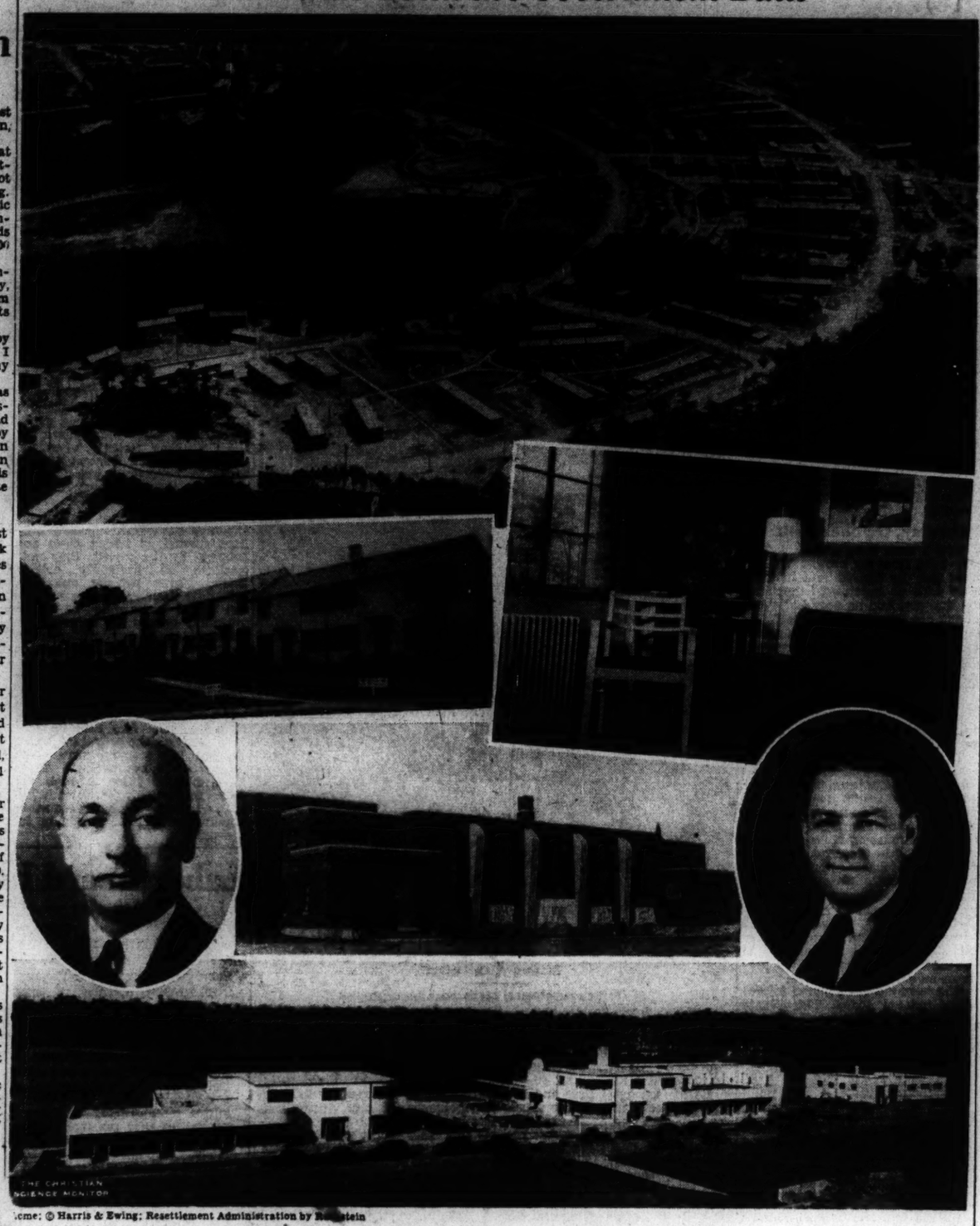
The Bessemers pay $32.50 for their five rooms, including heat from an oil heating system tended for them. Their electric bill last month was $3.00 and the water bill, 60 cents. An open garage costs $1 a month; a lock-up garage, $2.

Greenbelt housewives buy their groceries from the co-operative store, run by Greenbelt Consumers Services, Inc., for which the Consumers Distribution Corporation of New York has set aside $50,000. By putting a small amount of money into the store, they will later share in the profits. A co-operative gasoline station and garage has already been opened and a drug store is to be ready for use in the near future. A motion picture theater, built by the Government, has not yet been put into operation.

Mrs. Bessemer says what she likes most about living at Greenbelt is that there is no "keeping up with the Joneses." Your neighbor's husband's salary is not much different from your husband's.

"We're all on the same economic level," she says. "There is an atmosphere of contentment that I never experienced anywhere before."

This Is the Town the Government Built



Typical Scenes in the Model City of Greenbelt
Upper Row—Air View of Greenbelt, Md., Built by the Resettlement Administration
Second Row: Left—Some of the Houses in Greenbelt. Right—Interior of One of the Homes
Third Row: Left—Roy S. Braden, City Manager. Center—One of the Town's Two Schools. Right—Louis Bessemer, Greenbelt's First Mayor
Bottom Row—The Business Section in Greenbelt

Two Presentation Parties Added to British Court

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Opportunity for more American debutantes to curtsy to King George and Queen Elizabeth appeared when the Monarchs announced yesterday that they would hold two "presentation parties" this year in addition to four regular courts.

The "presentation parties" were scheduled for Buckingham Palace May 25 and July 12 with about 800 guests at each. The courts will be held May 11 and 12 and July 6 and 7. The Lord Chamberlain said that the unusual number of applications necessitated increased arrangements.

Success of Low-Cost Housing Put On Shoulder of Manager

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If anyone supposes that ability to collect rents and to keep apartments in good repair are the chief skills required of managers of big low-cost housing projects, a glance over a little volume, "Diary of a Housing Manager," just published by the National Association of Housing Officials, corrects that impression.

The manager is also an umpire in disputes among tenants, an enforcer of rules, a playmate for the children, a social group organizer and many other things, to judge by the day-by-day record kept by Abraham Goldfeld, who has managed Lavanburg Homes on the lower East Side of New York since 1927, when the philanthropic project was built.

The reason for publishing this actual diary is given by Coleman Woodbury, director of the association publishing it, in a preface. For years, he says, nearly everyone interested in public or publicly assisted large-scale housing, has been saying its success or failure will depend largely upon how it is managed. But the profession is so new that little is known about it. Therefore the day-book of a man who now has some 10 years' experience in the work is expected to be helpful to recruits.

The apartments, built by Fred L. Lavanburg, were designed to offer at cost good shelter to 113 tenement families, and young Mr. Goldfeld was put in charge while they were under construction. One of the first pieces of advice he got was that of an experienced social worker:

"Approach the parents through their children. If the parents think the Manager is fond of their children and interested in their welfare, they will be much more willing to accept restrictions."

The diary shows that Mr. Goldfeld followed this advice with sincerity and consequent good effect.

"Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday, and the office is closed. Just came in from playing with the children outside. The adults gathered in front and seemed surprised and a little amused to see a grown-up at play with their children. Although the parents are devoted, they do not know how to play. I believe playing with children to be good policy, and I enjoy the games as well. In my opinion, such a relationship makes for a happy understanding between the management and the children."

But discipline was sometimes required, too.

"Feb. 19, 1928—Called in a group of the older boys (between 14 and 16) to help me maintain house rules. Asked whether they were ready to aid, and judging by their answer, felt that my invitation and man-to-man talk had pleased them. Told them it will be their job to see that the courts and hallways are kept clean and quiet. After talking with the boys about the responsibilities I was entrusting to them, I asked what they wanted to call themselves. They decided on 'commissioners.'"

This group was extremely successful, Mr. Goldfeld notes. Later the girls asked to be organized into commissioners, and the younger boys came in asking for "jobs," which the Manager found for them.

More difficult to organize harmoniously, apparently, were the fathers. Eager to have a club, the fathers' group nevertheless had a difficult time conducting one serenely.

"June 6, 1928—The meeting of the Fathers' Club was in general very poorly conducted. Most of the argument was over the question of whether or not Yiddish should be spoken at the meeting. Several fathers find it difficult to express themselves in English; but the decision is that since the club is in America, all should learn the English language."

Success at Last

Later two factions developed, one composed of American born, the other of foreign born. The former always ridiculed the stumbling English of the "greenhorns," said Mr. Goldfeld, although they themselves spoke the ungrammatical East Side vernacular. Finally, the American-born group resigned, planning to organize a club of their own. They never did so, however, and the original club survived their withdrawal, although, as Mr. Goldfeld reported, "quarrels and resignations took place at every meeting." At one time the Manager thought it would be a good plan to dissolve the club, for he noticed that the members got along far better outside their social gathering than inside. But in the end, the fathers made a go of their club.

Experience taught Mr. Goldfeld that in the long run he could count on fairness and equality of treatment to all tenants to bring about happy endings to tense situations. A succession of entries in the month of March, 1930, illustrates this point. A woman among the tenants announced that she would not participate in any house activities because the Manager had sent a letter to her husband regarding violations of rules for use of electricity. Inviting the couple to his office, Mr. Goldfeld showed them copies of a dozen identical letters sent to other families for the same reason, showing that no personal affront was meant. To his surprise the woman turned on her husband and upbraided him for taking offense over such a thing. "They both," he writes, "laughed about the whole incident and left the office in good spirits."

Carol Takes Firmer Control

(Continued from Page 1)

and with experienced men who have demonstrated their love for the fatherland.

"With these men of great authority, I shall try to work out the policies for salvation of the people and for restoration of confidence. To this end, I shall devote all my energy to serve the people and the country."

The King has promised to restore party activity as soon as a period of tranquillity is reached. Thus some observers hold hope for a Liberal-National Peasant coalition to govern the country, but a definitive move in this direction must await future developments.

Soldiers in Place of Police

The decree placing the military in control is interpreted as meaning that the King and the Government believe that the police and gendarmerie are inclined toward the Iron Guard, a Fascist organization. Hence the decision to replace the police and gendarmerie by soldiers in order to secure dissolution of the party. Thus King Carol, moved by the possibility that German events might give new force to the Iron Guards in Rumania has taken a course diametrically opposite to Reichsführer Hitler, and has chosen the Army to do away with National Socialism.

Mr. Goga's dismissal on the eve of the scheduled elections as well as his appointment after the last election have as a background King Carol's dislike of the Iron Guard and his endeavor to find some way either to rule without it or control its growth. The small Goga Party could only control the stronger Cornelius Codreanu organization in an alliance with other small parties.

Negotiations to this end proved a failure and announcement of new elections for March 2 was regarded by the King's entourage as a blunder which could only have returned Mr. Codreanu stronger than ever and brought him near to a position in which he might have been able to seize power.

Maniu Indicts Goga Regime

Several days ago the King began consultations with leaders of all parties except the Iron Guards. Four days ago Dr. Maniu, the Peasant Party leader, sent to the King a memorandum of severe character denouncing the Goga regime under four points; First, suppression of liberty; second, persecution of Jews; third, pro-German pro-Fascist policy; fourth, repudiation of the democratic policy hitherto followed by Rumania.

Yesterday for the first time since 1932 Dr. Maniu had an audience with the King. He told the King he was ready to form a Cabinet, but the King could not accept Dr. Maniu's plan. The King then invited Dr. Maniu to join a Cabinet to rule without parties, set aside the Constitution, and suppress party newspapers. Dr. Maniu refused to join. On leaving the palace Dr. Maniu was heartily cheered by a great crowd waiting outside.

The present solution appears to open the door to possible close collaboration of the supporters of Mr. Goga and Mr. Codreanu while Dr. Maniu with the National Peasant Party also remains in opposition. It is evident therefore that the new Cabinet has a serious task before it if it is to restore the country to normalcy. One point in its favor, however, is that the National Peasants are at least as opposed to the Iron Guard as are the Liberals and King Carol.

Restraint on 'Alien' Views

While the anti-Semitic activities in Rumania are expected to be modified, measures against so-called "alien" views are to be continued.

One of the factors in the downfall of the Goga Cabinet has apparently been the action of the Judicial Committee, which passes on the constitutionality of Cabinet measures, in voiding a large group of Premier Goga's anti-Semitic measures. They were held to be class legislation, and in contravention of the minority treaty obligations involved in Rumania's special treaties under the League of Nations.

In assessing the future course of Jewish legislation, however, there has been considerable interest in past anti-Semitic utterances by Patriarch Miron Cristea.

The new Premier, however, enjoys the influence of his clerical position and respect throughout the entire country. He was one of the three Regents while boy King Michael was on the Rumanian throne after passing of his grandfather King Ferdinand, and before the return of his father, King Carol. He is non-party, a respected scholar and holds a special position in the eyes of the country as one of delegates who handed King Ferdinand Transylvania's decision to join the old Kingdom of Rumania at the end of the World War.

The New Personnel

Those serving under Patriarch Miron Cristea, as Ministers Without Portfolio in the Cabinet are:

George Mironescu, formerly National Peasant Party member.
Dr. Nicholas Iorga, National Democrat.
Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, Rumanian Front.
Marshal Alexander Averescu, Rumanian People's Party.
Gen. A. Viatoianu, Liberal.
George Tatarescu, Liberal.

Other ministers, whose portfolios in the new Cabinet have been definitely determined, include:

Industry—Constantine Argetoianu.
Interior—Armand Calinescu.
Finance—Mircea Cancicoff.
War—Gen. Ion Antonescu, also Temporary Minister for Marine and for Air.
Agriculture—Prof. Ionescu-Sisesti.

Sweden Carries Its Lunch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10—Sweden is still in grip of a widespread hotel and restaurant lockout which is disorganizing not only hotels, restaurants, and the social life of the country but also is seriously interfering with trade in general. Expectations here are that the lockout will continue for another month.

The lockout started Jan. 17 and in the early days the cabinet ministers were forced to carry sandwiches and thermos flasks instead of the usual diplomatic portfolios. Recently arrangements were made to serve light lunches at the Assembly House, thus relieving that condition.

The leading employers of labor are still obdurate, and there is no evidence of any headway in the negotiations conducted by government mediators.

About 15,000 workers are directly involved in the lockout, but to these must be added about 5000 employed at railway restaurants, etc., and non-organized workers. Beside these a number of different groups are also suffering from the lockout, as for instance 500 restaurant musicians, porters, and drivers.

In October 1937 negotiations were started for a new agreement between employers and employees of hotels and restaurants to replace the one exporing Dec. 31. The employers were willing to agree to an average increase of 10 per cent in salaries, and more for certain groups; to shorten hours of work and to introduce certain facilities for technical control.

The employees, however, demanded an increase of between 20 and 40 per cent on the basic salaries; increased guaranteed tips over the present 10 per cent; further facilities in technical control; and to except from the general agreement certain groups of employees.

The last condition was a point on which employers would not give in for separate agreements meant that groups of workers could go on strike separately and the employers were forced to agree to their terms in order not to start a general conflict or to have to close down.

Despite the appointment of a government commission of three to mediate between the two parties no compromise could be reached and the employers announced the lockout.

The trade unions have very large funds, and they can also expect grants from the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions. For the non-organized workers, however, the situation is difficult as they do not get any help. For the "third parties" who become unemployed through the lock-out there is also difficulty in getting help.

The lockout has also seriously interfered with industry and business as it is extremely difficult for commercial travelers to go their rounds. Foreign commercial salesmen have had to cancel their journeys.

Effective Coverage of Central Western Business

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New State Intervention by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—To President Roosevelt's open endorsements for re-election of Senators P. Ryan Duffy, Wisconsin, and Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, and James Roosevelt's support of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, the President today added another intervention into state politics by advising Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma, not to run for Senator Elmer Thomas' seat.

Earlier in the week, the White House had warmly publicized Senator Robert J. Bulkley's bill for transcontinental highways. Senator Bulkley is facing a stern re-election fight in Ohio, and the President's support of a project of this nature might mean much.

So there is gradually being built up an almost unprecedented series of presidential discriminations between perfectly valid Democratic candidates. The nominal position of the White House has been that the President "takes no part in local electoral contests." Recently James A. Farley re-emphasized the neutrality of the Administration and of the Democratic National Committee. But the rule has been violated time and again in recent weeks.

James Roosevelt's View

Even James Roosevelt, in his endorsement of Senator Pepper, paid lip service to the "rules." He said: "My personal policy, and, I believe, the policy of officials at Washington, is to take no part in state campaigns. . . . But it only natural that, as in the case of Senator Pepper of Florida, and others who have stood for and believe in the things the Administration stands for, we are interested in seeing them returned to continue their work.

"Senator Pepper has been loyal to the Administration and has worked hard for his State, and it is our sincere hope that he will be returned to the Senate."

From these words, James Roosevelt not only supported Senator Pepper but gave a blanket endorsement to "others who have stood for and believed in the things the Administration stands for." He also used the word "we."

It remains to be seen whether the President will go along with his son's commitment. If he does, political observers are agreed that the somewhat shaken unity of the Democratic Party will be subjected to still more shocks, and that the 1938 elections may well be a curtain-raiser to party realignment.

Twice Backed Barkley

The President, whether or not he agrees with his son's sweeping declaration, has already twice warmly supported Senator Barkley's candidacy in Kentucky. In a letter read at a testimonial dinner to Senator Duffy last Saturday night at Fond du Lac, Wis., he also bestowed his support in that quarter. Soon critical choices will arise in New York State, in Pennsylvania, and in many other states, between rival Democratic aspirants for Senatorships, Governorships, and Congressional posts. The water is getting deeper—and hotter—the farther the White House spokesmen wade.

The word of advice to Representative Disney, which was given at a talk the Oklahoman had with the President yesterday, is one more expression of preference by the President in a state contest. Representative Disney, who has risen to a high position on the House Ways and Means Committee, has for several years aspired to the Senate. In the 1936 contest, he considered running for the Gore seat finally captured by Senator Josh Lee, and now he is meditating a race against Senator Thomas. But the President, he told his press conference this morning, urged Representative Disney to stick to the Ways and Means Committee, where he is performing what Mr. Roosevelt described as very valuable work.

Jackson Is Forced to Fight For Solicitor General Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Nomination of Robert H. Jackson to be Solicitor General turned today in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the handling of the anti-monopoly oil cases in Madison, Wis., and the letter of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, written to oil men, and introduced in evidence on that occasion.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont made two general charges against Mr. Jackson, which he asserted disqualified him for the new post.

First, that Mr. Jackson had pressed the anti-monopoly cases against the convicted oil companies, although they were actually only carrying out agreements which had been specifically authorized under the NRA by Secretary Ickes, as shown by his letter.

Second, that Mr. Jackson had followed the practice of seeking a court in presenting anti-trust cases where he believed the judge would be favorable to the Government's position.

To the first charge Mr. Jackson heatedly denied that the oil companies had been following NRA procedure. They showed a flagrant defiance of the Anti-trust Law, he charged, not countenanced by the NRA in any way.

To the charge that he had chosen "favorable" judges, Mr. Jackson readily agreed. Other members of the Senate sub-committee expressed the feeling that the practice was general, and that it could not be criticized.

"Certain judges are against the Anti-trust Laws," said Mr. Jackson frankly, in answer to Senator Austin's sharp questioning. "We naturally seek to find a judge favorable to our viewpoint, or at least not hostile to it."

Senator Austin expressed surprise over the statement.

"The idea that the Federal Government can prosecute a Vermonter in Texas is abhorrent to me!" he declared. "Do you indorse it?"

"Yes, and so does Congress," said Mr. Jackson hotly. "It is just as fair as for a Texan to be prosecuted in Vermont. It is not a question of an individual or a locality but of a corporation, and of course a conspiracy may be committed anywhere. I'm not responsible for the practice—if I were rewriting Anti-trust Laws they would be different in many particulars."

Senators Norris, Dieterich and McGill, the other subcommittee members present, supported Mr. Jackson and argued it was legitimate for the Government to be able to select the court it desired for preliminary trial.

Turing to the specific Madison oil case, where a jury found half a dozen big mid-west oil companies guilty of criminal conspiracy, Senator Austin sought to introduce the letter of Mr. Jackson to C. E. Arnott, former chairman of the Marketing Committee of the Oil Division of NRA, and head of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a principal defendant in the trial.

The Ickes letter of 1934, Senator Austin insisted, showed that the convicted companies merely fixed prices "by carrying on a stabilization plan suggested by Mr. Ickes himself."

Mr. Jackson warmly denied this. "Those gentlemen (the oil men) did those things in full knowledge that what they did was in violation of the law, and after the NRA," he exclaimed.

"It is true that there is a basic conflict between NRA and the Anti-Trust Law, but it seems to be the conspirators' impression that the only part of NRA declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court was the part they personally disapproved of. The whole NRA was invalidated."

Ouster of Worker Due to Old Age Faces Ban in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11—Employers who discriminate against elderly workers because of age would be liable to a fine or imprisonment or both under provisions of a bill by Assemblyman John N. Kerner (R), of Union County, before the Assembly here today. Mr. Kerner, who is a lawyer with offices in Elizabeth, N. J., said the object of his measure was to aid middle-aged men and women in finding and keeping employment.

While the bill, which was sent to the Ways and Means Committee last night, mentions no age limit, it provides that discrimination in public and private business for reasons of age is a violation of civil rights and a misdemeanor.

"The rights of citizens of this State to hold office or employment shall be co-extensive with their right to vote, shall be equal as to all citizens and shall not be denied or abridged by reasons of age of any such persons," it provides. ". . . All citizens within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal right and privilege to hold office or employment, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens."

The measure provides for a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both for violation. It also provides that court actions, limited to $500 for each offense, may be constituted by aggrieved persons.

Historic Gardens In Virginia Open One Week in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Garden Club of Virginia has selected the week of April 25-30, inclusive, for the annual opening of more than 100 historic gardens in the Old Dominion. These privately owned estates, in charge of hostesses from the Garden Club of Virginia, are opened to the public by the owners during one week in the year for the benefit of restoration of publicly owned historic gardens in Virginia.

Annually thousands come from almost every state in the Union to view these estates, which are seldom seen at any other period. They include the James River Plantation belt, famous in history, more than a dozen houses designed or planned by Thomas Jefferson, and a notable group of pre-Revolutionary structures built by such outstanding figures as George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights.

The Garden Club has to its credit the saving of linden trees planted by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello; restoration of the grounds of Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington at Fredericksburg; the Manse, birthplace of Woodrow Wilson at Staunton; the Lee Chapel at Washington & Lee University; Wilton, built by William Randolph in 1750 on the James River below Richmond; and Smith's Fort Plantation, in Surry County, given by Chief Powhatan to John Rolfe when he married the Indian princess Pocahontas.

The Garden Club has just issued a booklet descriptive of the places open with map showing how to reach the Virginia estates, many of which are isolated.

'Newspaper' Transmitted by Radio

Wide World

The "Facsimile Newspaper"

S. D. Dorrance Holds Up a "Two-Column Newspaper" Received in Preliminary Tests of a Radio Facsimile System Over WOR's Regular 710-Kilocycle Channel. Pictures and Reading Matter Were Used in the Test

Quotes From Congress

How It's Done

Washington, Feb. 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Representative John R. Murdock (D) of Arizona: All legislation seems to me to be a matter of compromise.

Washington Farmers

Representative Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska: Practically all the farmers will get out of this bill is an opportunity to have their farming operations controlled from Washington.

The Farmers' Bill

Representative John A. Martin (D) of Colorado: The pending farm bill is not the answer to the question mark placed behind agriculture by the machine, but it should stabilize farm production and increase farm prices, and insure a better and more secure living for that part of our people who produce the food for all the people, and for these reasons I

And Farmers' Debts

Representative Thomas O'Malley (D) of Wisconsin: I do not care am supporting it.

what price the farmers of the United States get for their products, either through artificial government hijacking of the consumer purse in the city or the laws of supply and demand, they will not be able to become prosperous until some way is found for them to reorganize and reduce their debt structure.

The Presidency

Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas: It matters not to me to what party a President belongs; I have a respect for that high office that almost awes me. I will never admit that there has ever been a dishonest man in the White House, or that there has ever been an unintelligent man in the White House.

Against Trade Pacts

Representative James W. Mott (R) of Oregon: My opinion is that not 10 per cent of the majority members of this House are really in favor of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and that if they could vote for its repeal on a secret ballot they would repeal it.

Niemöller in Role of Silence

BERLIN, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Rev Dr. Martin Niemöller has assumed a role of silence as the result of the secrecy enforced upon his trial, growing out of his opposition to the National Socialist church control measures.

Dr. Niemöller also took exception to the information by the State that the defense had "treasonable" connections with foreign nations.

It was indicated that Dr. Niemöller, aroused by the "besmirching of the honor" of his counsel, would remain silent even when the trial reopens. Robert Staege, Berlin leader of the National Socialist Jurists Association, has been named defense attorney by the State.

The trial is in recess until Feb. 19.

Austria Expels Yugoslavs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 10—Decision of the Austrian Government to expel a group of Yugoslav subjects who have been living in Austria, near the Yugoslav border, is the result of a complicated issue between the two countries arising out of agitation for the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.

The expulsion of the Yugoslavs from Austrian territory is a reply to the Yugoslav Government's recent expulsion of Austrians from Yugoslavia. The Austrian action was taken yesterday, following six weeks of fruitless negotiation between the two Governments.

Early last December, about the time when the monarchist movement became so strong in Austria, Yugoslav authorities expelled several Austrian subjects living along the frontier near the city of Maribor. Those expelled were large landowners of the former nation of Austria-Hungary who found themselves in Yugoslavia after the war. The group was accused of carrying on monarchist propaganda.

About 14 days ago another group of Austrians was expelled from Yugoslavia for the same reason. It was said that a considerable amount of monarchistic pamphlets and other propaganda material, imported from Austria and written so as to appeal to Yugoslav citizens, was found in its possession.

At the same time the unions of German students at Maribor and Ljubljana also were disbanded because of their alleged monarchist propaganda. For a short time Austria closed its Yugoslav border to local traffic, presumably on the same grounds, though it was stated the action was for hygienic reasons.

The events reflect, however, the tension that has prevailed for some time between Austria and Yugoslavia which has been caused mainly by the rapprochement of Yugoslavia to Germany and of Austria to Czechoslovakia.

Storm Records Broken In Northern California

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Rain and snow deluged Northern California today—the sixteenth consecutive day of storms which have caused eight fatalities, millions of dollars damage, and shattered Weather Bureau records.

It was the longest rainy period in the more than 50 years records have been kept here. But tourist bureaus kept on inviting all America to visit "Sunny California." What's left of California's sunshine has become the exclusive property of Los Angeles and its environs, temporarily San Franciscans hope.

New Ocean Ship Lines Sought by Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—A concerted campaign has been started by Philadelphia shipping interests to attract additional steamship lines to this port, including a direct passenger service to Europe.

The drive is being conducted with the co-operation of the United States Maritime Commission, which will hold a hearing in the near future to consider various proposals.

For years unsuccessful efforts have been made by maritime organizations here to establish a direct passenger service. The last venture in that direction was the Philadelphia Mail Line, which did not succeed in getting into operation.

German Battleship Goes To Aid of French Ship

BREMEN, Germany, Feb. 11 (AP)—The pocket battleship Deutschland went to the assistance of the French freighter Bacule, which sent out distress calls today after grounding on the Prussian island of Juist in stormy weather.

A northwesterly gale damaged shipping along the North Sea coast, including two Spanish vessels, the Agaremendi and Maralitco, which collided outside the Emden harbor.

Call to World's Churches

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said in an open letter yesterday to Churches of the world that "an undeclared war against the Christian Church itself" is in progress in National Socialist Germany.

The letter said the trial in Berlin of the Rev Dr. Martin Niemöller, militant Evangelical pastor, "brings into sharp focus all that has been for years disturbing the minds and hearts of American Christians acquainted with the cumulative persecution of their fellow-Christians in Germany."

The letter was issued in conjunction with a call to prayer sent by telegram to 68 state and local Federations of Churches throughout the United States, asking that pastors "offer prayer for Pastor Niemöller," and Christian liberty in Germany."

President Shuns Clarification Of Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1).

pected. Again the answer was a one word negative.

Newspaper men at the conference generally agreed that the President seemed to be irritated by the repeated efforts to draw him out on this subject.

The House hearing opened with a vote on a motion to summon before the Committee for questioning Arthur Krock, New York Times Washington commentator. Representative Joseph B. Shannan (D) of Missouri, charged that a secret agreement regarding Anglo-American co-operation had been reached in 1921 between David Lloyd George, then Prime Minister of Britain, and the late Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times.

"I say you can't reach this crowd unless you go at the citadel of the New York Times," Mr. Shannon declared.

But the vote was taken and showed 14 to two against summoning Mr. Krock. Only Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Mr. Shannon voted in favor.

Why the Increase?

Then Mrs. O'Day took the stand. She declared that "the demand for an abnormal navy has the people of the country wondering."

"They want to know why it is necessary," she went on. "It is generally agreed that no Government goes in for vast armaments expenditures without a clear picture in its own mind as to the situations in which those greater armaments would be employed.

"There was already developed in our 48 States the greatest measure of opposition that has ever been displayed by the American public toward any so-called defense program.

"That unprecedented reaction is the result of numerous rumors and fears that seem to be substantiated by recent trends in our foreign policies.

"The popular verdict is that secret diplomacy always leads to the breakdown of international morality and to collapse of democracy."

"Football of Politics"

General Hagood told the Committee that "national defense and the security of the country is being made the football of politics." He said the sole use of the navy should be to defend the United States and not to "defend other countries."

"I am confident that in saying this I am expressing the mature judgment of the American people," he added.

General Hagood's demand for a definite statement of policy in the bill caused Chairman Vinson to say he would add such a statement to the measure.

Mr. Vinson gave out his proposed policy section as follows:

"It is declared to be the fundamental naval policy of the United States to maintain an adequate navy in sufficient strength to guard the continental United States by affording naval protection to the coast line, in both oceans at one and the same time; to protect the Panama Canal, Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions; to protect our commerce and citizens abroad; to maintain a navy in sufficient strength to guarantee our national security, but not for aggression; to insure our national integrity; and to support our national policies.

United States Policy

"It is further declared to be the policy of the United States that an adequate naval defense means not only the protection of our continental coast line, the Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions, but also a defense that will keep any potential enemy away from our shores.

"The United States looks with apprehension and disfavor to the general increases in naval building throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can reduce its naval armament without jeopardizing its national security, except by common agreement.

"That, in the event of international agreement for the further limitations of naval armament to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend so much of its naval construction as has been authorized as may be necessary to bring the naval armament of the United States within the limitations so agreed upon, except that such suspension shall not apply to vessels actually under construction of the date of the passage of this act."

Mr. Vinson said he would offer this statement as Section 10 of the pending bill.

Freed Nantucket Chief Arrives at Gibraltar

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Lloyd's agent at Gibraltar reported today that the American tanker Nantucket Chief, released by the Spanish Insurgents after three weeks' detention, had reached Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The State Department received consular advices today that Captain J. E. Lewis, of the American tanker Nantucket Chief, had been released from prison at Palma, on the island of Majorca, and had rejoined his ship at Malaga.

Captain Lewis was imprisoned after Spanish Insurgent warships captured the Nantucket Chief three weeks ago. The vessel was carrying a cargo of fuel from Russia to Loyalist Spain.

Pact on German Refugees Signed by Seven Nations

GENEVA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Seven governments yesterday signed a new agreement on the status of refugees from Germany, the chief provision of which was a commitment not to send them back to the Reich without warning.

Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway and Denmark entered the agreement which in general continued the status of refugees as drawn in a provisional agreement of July 4, 1936. Most of the signatories made minor reservations.

Ulster Defeats Irish Fusion; Premier Widens House Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 11—The Unionist Government of Prime Minister Viscount Craigavon was more firmly in the saddle in Northern Ireland than ever today. Elections once again showed the majority in Ulster willing to forget domestic differences when they are persuaded that a move is afoot to have them unite with Southern Ireland. The results show that the Unionists hold 35 seats in a House of 52 members and may increase their total to as many as 38—the largest majority ever held in Ulster.

The standing of the other parties is so far shown to be Independent Unionists, two; Nationalists (favoring United Ireland) eight; Labor, one; Independent, one; Independent Labor, one.

Results at Queens University, which had three Unionists and one Independent Unionist in the last House, still are undeclared.

Lord Craigavon's party won two new seats, one from Labor and one from the Nationalists who stand for union of the two Irelands. Fourteen of the Party's 32 seats were earned by acclamations—uncontested elections.

The election was called with unexpected suddenness by Lord Craigavon to deal with the issue of fusion of Ulster and Eire, as the result of the Anglo-Eire conversations at London in January. These talks touched on the aim of Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire for a united Ireland and were declared by Northern Ireland Unionists—who would retain their union with Britain—to be a potential danger to Ulster's status.

Lord Craigavon, who has fought all efforts to merge the six northern Counties with the rest of the Island during his 17 years in office, said of his victory:

"I am deeply gratified by the magnificent reply given to the latest demand from Southern Ireland for the surrender of Ulster."

Polling has shown the North unwilling to give an inch on the "partition" issue, but Lord Craigavon's subsequent statement that the election results wipes partition off the agenda of conversations between Mr. de Valera and the British Government can hardly be accepted.

Mr. de Valera has replied: "Ulster will be on the agenda of every conference between Ireland and Britain until that item is wiped off by restoration of Ireland's natural unity."

It is recognized that if Mr. de Valera were to drop the partition issue with Britain he would be severely assailed on all sides in Eire, including the Opposition Cosgrave Party and Extreme Republicans.

For the opposition it is claimed that the election formed no test of the relative strength of opinion. The Nationalists did not poll as a block, some constituencies abstaining altogether. It is known that the Nationalists had little money for a surprise in the election, Labor even less.

Moreover, though Lord Craigavon had sought to make unification the sole election issue there were sharp differences on domestic issues; chiefly on the Government's handling of unemployment and Lord Craigavon's alleged failure to secure for Northern Ireland an adequate share of Britain's rearmament orders.

Anglo-Eire Pact Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11 — Anglo-Eire trade talks have now reached a point at which the Eire experts have been able to leave London for Dublin with a draft proposal for a trade agreement to be submitted to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Experts of the two countries have been continuing negotiations following the conversations of Mr. de Valera, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and other Ministers here on Jan. 17 to 19. It is hoped here that Dublin's reception of the proposals will result in an early resumption of conversations between the two Governments.

Remarkably little interest has been shown in the British press in the North's elections which were loudly heralded beforehand as a vital test of the loyalty of the Northern Irish to the Commonwealth and Crown.

Road Being Made To River of Gold

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 11 (AP)—Dynamite is opening a path to fortunes in gold on the bottom of the "River of No Return."

The river—the Salmon River of central Idaho—is paved with gold-bearing sand washed down from rich veins in neighboring mountains, but only a hardy prospector can shoot its swift rapids by boat.

Highway crews are blasting from two directions on a road that will open the river region to auto traffic in a few years.

The river is a "prospectors' paradise," says J. P. Martin, forest service engineer, "but even though gold is plentiful, experience is necessary to get it. Quite a number of miners have been panning out as much as $15 a day this winter, but a novice might get only $2."

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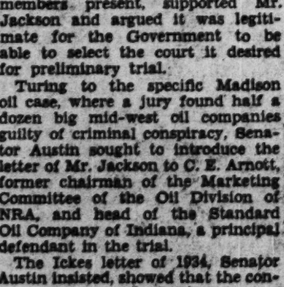
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Rival Runners Are Developing Possible Feud That Should Interest Track Fans

Cunningham May Race Lash In Billings Two-Mile Run

By Edwin Rumill
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston may see Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash match strides in the Billings Two Mile at the Garden tomorrow evening, as the 49th annual B. A. A. Games program is run off. The former Kansas Flyer, now wearing the colors of the New York Curb Exchange, announced yesterday that he will compete in the longer race—as well as the Hunter Mile—if he feels he is right for the effort.

According to the story out of New York, Cunningham is somewhat disturbed over the way the world record holder for two miles has been stepping into the mile races this winter, slowing down the pace and making it practically impossible for others to turn in fast times. Cunningham cannot accurately predict when his first challenge to Lash will come, but it may be tomorrow night on the Garden track.

The former Kansan feels that he can run through the first mile of a two-mile event in about 4m. 24s., and come back in the final mile at 4m. 26s. Lash was clocked in 8m. 58s., in setting a record in last year's Billings Two Mile.

The B. A. A. Games committee naturally is enthusiastic over the prospect of a Cunningham-Lash duel in the Billings Trophy race. Glenn has said that he plans to break all records from the 1,000 up to two miles, and New England's track following is pulling for him to start here.

Judge Samuel E. Hoyt of New Haven, Conn., National president of the Amateur Athletic Union, has accepted the invitation extended him by the B. A. A. to referee tomorrow night's program.

The veteran Hughie McGrath will be official starter and will be serving in this capacity for the 36th year. Hughie has started the best track performers in the world down through the years. He did the gun firing at the Millrose Games last week and will repeat at the New York Athletic Club meet in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 19.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 11 (AP)—Durable Don Lash, two-mile world record holder, packed his running togs last night for three eastern races in five days and said he was not "trying to do too much."

"The more running, the better," was his terse comment to an interviewer.

Lash said he had heard a criticism that he entered mile events and set slow paces in the first laps to slow the races.

"The track is there," he commented, "and any time the boys want to break a record, they are free to do it."

Lash said he did not run his best races indoors because his stride is too long.

"I intend to better both my indoor and outdoor two-mile records," he said, "but first I will have to correct several faults."

One of the faults, he said, is that of straightening up at the finish, rather than leaning forward.

Athletic Teams Busy at Harvard

Harvard's athletic teams will return to a full schedule of competition tomorrow after the midyear examination lull with feature contests listed for the varsity basketball team against Yale at New Haven and for the varsity hockey team against Dartmouth at Hanover. Both contests will vitally effect Harvard's chances of winning hockey and basketball league honors and in neither case will the Crimson be at top playing strength because of the customary effect on team play and conditioning following the midyear examination period. The Dartmouth hockey game is the first of a home-and-home series, the teams being scheduled to play at the Boston Garden, Feb. 23.

Additionally the varsity swimming team will have its first home league competition with Columbia at 8:30 Saturday night in the University Pool, the varsity meet following a freshman swimming match with Exeter scheduled at 7:30.

The one-mile varsity relay team as well as individual entrants will compete at the annual games of the B. A. A. in the Boston Garden Saturday night. The varsity one-mile team defeated Princeton and Yale in 3m. 25s. in the Millrose Games last week and is expected by Coach Jaakko Mikkola to show even better clocking against Yale in the Garden. The freshman track team will compete at Andover in the afternoon. The freshman basketball team will meet Andover at the Indoor Athletic Building at 4 o'clock.

Of interest on the Cambridge schedule is also the varsity wrestling match with Pennsylvania to be contested at the Indoor Athletic Building on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Some excellent competition is expected in the meet by Harvard which is undefeated this year and has won from M. I. T., Brown, Tufts, and Springfield, and hopes to keep its winning streak intact. The freshman wrestling team will compete against Andover at the Indoor Athletic Building also at 2:30.

The varsity and freshman fencing teams will meet Brown at Providence, and the varsity polo team will play Army at West Point while the junior varsity and freshman polo teams will be in competition at the Commonwealth Armory, the junior varsity team meeting Fairview and the freshman team, Battery A. A squash match is scheduled for the freshman C team against Exeter at Exeter.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Colby 37, Williams 36.
Dartmouth 38, Yale 29.
Trinity 59, Coast Guard 16.
Rhode Island 67, Springfield 61.
Tufts 41, Northeastern 27.

Hockey

Boston College 6, Colby 3.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	W	Tied	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	1	14	89	70	35
Providence	14	6	12	84	83	34
New Haven	9	4	21	61	84	22
Springfield	8	5	19	67	90	21
Western Division						
Cleveland	18	6	8	77	72	42
Pittsburgh	15	6	10	63	64	36
Syracuse	15	4	12	93	81	34

The Boys Who Break Records in Track Meets

By a Staff Photographer

Don Lash (Left), Glenn Cunningham (Upper Right), and Spec Towns

Lash Is Present Holder of the World Indoor Two-Mile Mark of 8m. 58s.; Cunningham, Who Ran 4.12.3, the Fastest Mile in Boston in the B. A. A. Meet of Last Year, and Forrest "Spec" Towns, World Record Holder in Outdoor Hurdle Events

Around the Hub

Harvard's varsity cagers invade New Haven tomorrow for the first of two Eastern Intercollegiate League games with their traditional Eli rivals. The Crimson, as coached by Wes Fesler, should have little difficulty in taking the Blue, which has lost six of its seven league engagements to date.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fesler's shooters have a real chance at the championship this year, for the first time since the sport has assumed major proportions at Cambridge. Inactivity during the midyear exam period has probably rusted the Crimson offense, but Yale shapes up as an easy opponent.

♪ ♪ ♪

In two games last year, as part of the Eastern League race, Harvard and Yale broke even. The Crimson took the opener, 33 to 29, and the Blue the second by 37 to 30. At New Haven last night, Dartmouth defeated the Eli, 38 to 29.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today is the day Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx start their conditioning session at Hot Springs, Va. This veteran pair must realize the necessity of hustling to keep up with the ambitious youngsters now on the Red Sox roster.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking of youngsters, Jimmy Tabor of Owens Cross Roads, Ala., has signed his 1938 Red Sox contract. As a first-year third baseman at Little Rock, the Alabaman batted .295 in 137 games last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The signed contract of Gill English, Bee third baseman, reached Boston yesterday. His home is in Trinity, N. C. Manager Casey Stengel may convert English into an outfielder at Bradenton. Gilly is a hard hitter, although not a dependable defensive infielder.

♪ ♪ ♪

The historic old Boston Athletic Association will build a new clubhouse and generally enlarge upon all athletic activities. This decision was reached last night at a dinner of more than 200 members. Some 10 sites for the new structure are under consideration, and it probably will be built in the Back Bay district.

♪ ♪ ♪

This amateur athletic organization was one of the nation's most popular before it folded up a few years ago, and its return to the sports field is heralded by all other clubs. The B. A. A Games, Patriots' Day marathon and similar events sponsored by the local outfit, have brought many dollars worth of publicity to the Hub.

♪ ♪ ♪

Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Charley Beetham, Joe McCluskey and Corny Johnson are a few of the track stars entered in tomorrow night's B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden who will compete this evening in the Seventh Regiment Games, New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tommy Padden of Manchester, N. H., former Pittsburgh Pirate catcher who now belongs to Jersey City, has signed his 1938 contract it was learned today. Jersey City is the International League "farm" of the New York Giants.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	T	L	P.C.
Boston University	3	2	0	1.000
New Hampshire	2	1	0	1.000
Northeastern	2	1	1	.750
Middlebury	1	1	1	.500
Bowdoin	2	0	3	.400
M. I. T.	2	0	3	.400
Boston College	2	0	3	.400
Colby	1	1	4	.300

Results Feb. 10
Boston College 6, Colby 3.

Ten Eyck Passes On

MIAMI, FLA., Feb. 11 (AP) — James R. Ten Eyck, for 35 years Syracuse University rowing coach, passed on here today.

Harvard Freshman Sextet Has Won Nine Straight Games

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Yes, I really think we have the makings of a fair hockey team."

This was the modest statement of Clark Hodder, genial coach of the Harvard freshman hockey team, after the Crimson's close victory over Exeter at the Boston Arena, 6 to 5, last Wednesday afternoon.

Prior to the Exeter game, Coach Hodder had not been very optimistic about his team, despite the fact the Crimson yearlings had not been defeated this season. As a matter of fact, Hodder had expressed disappointment in their showing.

"If we can beat Exeter," Hodder said before the game, "I'll be convinced that we have a fair hockey club."

The game hadn't been under way very long before it looked as though Hodder's pessimistic viewpoints had some bearing of truth. For the first period hardly was started before the Exeter team began pressing Harvard. Exeter scored first, but saw Harvard come back to even the count. The prep school boys jumped ahead again near the end of the first period, but the Crimson six sank the tying marker. All during the first and second periods Exeter outskated Harvard. However, the Cambridge team began to play in the third frame and went on to win the game, although Exeter never let up trying to outscore them.

Harvard's roster reads like a prep school's Who's Who. Belmont Hill, Middlesex, Exeter, St. Paul's, Noble and Greenough, and Blake School of Minneapolis are among those represented.

Hodder's first line consists of Capt. Prentis Willetts and Stacey Hulse on the wings, with Bob Cox at the center post. Cox and Willetts are former St. Paul stars, while Hulse played at Belmont Hill. Two more St. Paul boys are playing the regular defense positions. They are Sherman Gray and Larry Butt. George Hanford is in the nets. As a matter of fact Hanford has quite a leaning toward goal tending jobs, for besides his regular duties on the hockey team, he plays goal on both the freshman lacrosse and soccer teams as well.

Harvard's second line is made up of Gordon Curtis and Bill Claflin as forwards with Gale Burton at center. Alex Stone of Roxbury Latin is a capable relief on the defense.

Burton, who was considered one of the outstanding hockey stars at Blake School, Minneapolis, also is a skier in his own right. Last Sunday, competing in a ski event on New Hampshire's difficult Wildcat Trail, Burton broke all existing records for the course.

A third line of Pip Cutler, captain two years ago at Noble and Greenough, Dick Noone, another school captain, and Ned Thomas of Belmont Hill, complete the yearling's so-called "first-stringers." There are others, however, on the squad who may rate a starting post before the season is over.

There are three remaining games on the schedule, Rindge Tech, Dartmouth, and Yale. Hodder thinks that Dartmouth will offer the strongest competition of the three. To date the freshmen have downed Framingham High, Belmont Hill, St. Paul's, Cambridge Latin, Andover, Milton, Arlington, St. Mark's, and Exeter.

Coach Joe Stubbs of Harvard's varsity hockey team will have an excellent group of talented youngsters available for his 1939 squad. He will welcome this group of freshmen because graduation will take most of this year's varsity team.

Exeter has a smart line in the combination of the Sloane twins, Jim and Bill, on the wings, and Dan Stuckey at center. The Harvard freshmen had plenty of trouble with this unit and, if these Exeter boys stick to present plans, Harvard hasn't seen the last of them. All three plan to enter Princeton next Fall.

Eight Records Fall in Empire Athletic Meet

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 11 (AP)—Paced by a crack squad of Canadian athletes, eight meet records were broken at the British Empire Games yesterday.

With Canada taking four of the titles decided, with as many record-smashing performances, Empire marks were bettered in every event on the day's track and field program.

Heading the record-breakers were a pair of girl sprinters, little Decima Norman of Australia, who accounted for her third new Empire mark of the meet in taking her 220-yard dash trial heat in 24.9s., and Aileen Meagher of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canadian Olympic star, who duplicated that performance in winning her trial.

Miss Norman previously had shattered the existing records for 100 yards and the broad jump.

Title-winners for the day were Cyril Holmes of England, in the men's 220-yard dash; George Sutherland of Canada, in the hammer throw; C. W. Matthews, greatest distance-runner ever produced by New Zealand, in the six-mile run; Harold Brown, one of Canada's leaping twins, in the broad jump; Canada's crack quartet in the 440-yard relay, and Robina Higgins of Winnipeg, Canada, in the women's javelin throw.

Each of these came through with a new mark, which went down in the books along with the sprint record by Miss Norman and Miss Meagher and a 47.9s., time for the 440 by South Africa's Olympic runner, Denis Shore, in a trial heat.

Shore's time topped a classy field in the 440 in which Johnny Loaring, Windsor, Ontario, ace, and Bill Roberts, who placed fourth for England in the Olympic 400-meter finals, also won their heats. Bill Fritz of Canada, fifth in the Olympic final, qualified for the Empire finals by placing second to Roberts in his heat.

Matthew's six-mile victory was one of the outstanding of the meet. Record-breaking winner of the three-mile run earlier, Matthews turned on the heat in the longer event and chopped 35.1s. off the previous record by finishing in 30m. 14.5s., less than a minute slower than the world mark. He was chased into his Empire record by little Bobby Rankine, Preston, Ont., Marathoner, who wound up second.

Loaring and Larry O'Connor ran the third and anchor legs, respectively and shot Canada's 440-yard relay team into a 41.6s. Empire record victory over England and Australia, just eight-tenths of a second away from the accepted world mark.

Holmes, in taking the 220-yard event, posted a record tie of 21.2s. Sutherland's hammer-throw mark was 159ft. 9⅞in. Brown, lightly regarded in the broad jump, came through with a record leap of 24ft. 4¾in., while his favored twin, Wallace, failed to qualify for the finals. Miss Higgins, winning the women's javelin final, heaved the spear 125ft. 7½in., for the day's last new record.

SYDNEY, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Empire Games Federation today awarded the 1942 games to Canada and placed on record their disinclination to participate in Olympic Games proposed to be held in any country at war.

Norwegian Girl Wins Second World Title

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 11 (AP)—Laila Schou Nilsen of Norway yesterday won her second individual title of the women's world speed skating championships.

The Norwegian girl, who captured the 500-meters crown Wednesday, defeated Madeline Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., by 3.1 seconds in the 1,000-meters event. Miss Nilsen was clocked in 1m. 40.3s., and Miss Horn in 1m. 43.4s. Undis Blikken of Norway was third in 1m. 44.4s.

Verne Lesche of Finland also completed a "double" for the title meet by winning the 5,000-meters event, following her 3,000-meters victory Wednesday. She was clocked in 9m. 43.6s. in yesterday's competition. Miss Horn was fifth in 10m. 18.6s.

Ice and Court Games Feature Hanover Events

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Last	For	Agst	Pts
McGill	6	0	0	54	5	12
Queen's	6	0	2	36	22	12
Toronto	4	1	1	29	18	9
Dartmouth	3	0	3	34	40	6
Harvard	3	0	1	8	9	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	28	4
Montreal	1	0	7	21	46	2
Yale	0	1	6	16	33	1

Games Tonight
McGill at Queen's.
Games Tomorrow
Harvard at Dartmouth.
McGill at Toronto.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11—Dartmouth's Winter Carnival is in full swing here today with thousands of exuberant college boys and girls—exuberant despite the fact that there hardly is a drop of snow on the surrounding hills—milling about the town preparing to take in various sporting events, particularly the varsity hockey game tomorrow afternoon and the varsity basketball game tomorrow night.

Both of these games are crucial ones as far as Dartmouth's standing in the two leagues is concerned. The basketball team has been defeated once this season and at the moment is on top of the league. Princeton will be Dartmouth's opponent tomorrow night.

Tomorrow afternoon the Indian hockey team clashes with Harvard at the Davis rink in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game. While there is no chance for Dartmouth to win any honors in this circuit, the Big Green six is looking forward to taking the Quadrangular Hockey League title away from Harvard. At present Dartmouth is leading this particular league which includes Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. Coach Eddie Jeremiah's six has downed Yale twice, while Harvard has a 3-to-2 triumph over Princeton.

With a huge Carnival crowd backing the Dartmouth boys tomorrow, this Green six is going to be a hard team to beat. Close followers of Dartmouth realize that Jeremiah's problem has been in the defense department, but the return of Jim Beeley to his regular post has strengthened the Indians. With his return Jeremiah has been able to form a much-needed third line of Roger Conant, Somerby Chase, and Bob Dingwall. This unit will be used to spell the Capt. Dick Lewis and Bus Foster lines.

To Wes Goding, goaltender, goes the mythical plaque for outstanding performances to date on the sextet according to Coach Jeremiah. Goding's work in the nets on the last Canadian trip kept the scores in the Queen's and Toronto games from being doubled. If he can continue his sensational performances for the remainder of the season, Dartmouth's chances of holding their American foes down to within striking distance will give the Indians an even chance of winning the "Quad" title.

Harvard's varsity squad is expected to arrive here about 8.30 tonight.

Dartmouth Holds Lead at Halfway Mark in Eastern

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	5	1	267	214	.833
Cornell	4	1	202	206	.800
Harvard	2	1	113	103	.667
Columbia	2	2	157	151	.500
Pennsylvania	2	3	185	194	.400
Princeton	1	3	127	131	.250
Yale	1	6	235	287	.143

Results Feb. 10
Dartmouth 38, Yale 29.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Dartmouth's basketball Indians, leading the Eastern Intercollegiate League parade at the halfway mark, today visioned their first title in over a decade. Beaten only by Pennsylvania last Saturday, the Indians scored their fifth loop victory last night when they defeated Yale's five, 38 to 29, on the Elis' court.

The triumph moved the Big Green into undisputed possession of first place, a half game in front of Cornell, which has won four and lost one. The league will not see any action today, but three games are scheduled for tomorrow. Since they play host to a weak Princeton team that night while Cornell entertains the always tough Penn Quakers in the afternoon, the Indians get a fine chance to strengthen their position.

The Elis, who have been showing signs of power in their last few games, gave a capacity crowd a thrill at the start of the second half last night when they ran up 13 points in a row to overcome the 21-to-10 lead Dartmouth held at half time. But the Indians, led by Joe Cottone, who topped the scorers with 14 points, put on the pressure and romped through the Blue team, which is in the league cellar with only one victory in seven starts.

Individual Scoring in N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Byrne, Northeastern	15	6	21
R. Martin, N. H.	8	5	13
Darcaiera, B. U.	7	4	11
Ganong, N. H.	5	5	10
Arnold, Bowdoin	4	6	10
Walker, Colby	7	2	9
Carvelli, B. U.	4	5	9
Flynn, Boston College	6	3	9
Wooward, B. U.	7	1	8
Wyman, Middlebury	6	2	8
Patten, N. H.	5	3	8
Lowry, B. C.	5	2	7
Melendy, Bowdoin	4	3	7
Acker, M. I. T.	3	4	7
Jannasus, B. C.	4	3	7
Davis, B. C.	7	0	7
McGee, Colby	4	2	6
Davenport, Colby	4	1	5
Tucker, Bowdoin	4	1	5
Minott, M. I. T.	4	1	5
Grace, M. I. T.	3	1	4
Davison, N. H.	3	0	4
Sharkey, B. C.	3	1	4
Buck, Bowdoin	3	1	4
Jarrell, Middlebury	2	2	4
Richardson, B. U.	2	2	4
Drury, M. I. T.	1	3	4
Milner, Northeastern	1	3	4
Hartigan, B. C.	1	3	4
Fortin, Colby	4	0	4
Lemieux, Colby	3	1	4
Milliker, M. I. T.	3	1	4
McCarthy, Northeastern	2	1	3
Cairns, Middlebury	2	1	3
Muther, M. I. T.	1	2	3
Prior, B. C.	1	2	3
Eddy, M. I. T.	1	2	3
Bekeri, Northeastern	2	0	2
Powers, B. C.	1	1	2
O'Callaghan, B. C.	1	1	2
Griffin, Northeastern	1	1	2
Sessler, Northeastern	1	1	2
Conaty, B. U.	0	2	2
Nevinches, B. U.	1	0	1
Langs, M. I. T.	1	0	1
Cook, M. I. T.	1	0	1
Sweet, Middlebury	1	0	1

Toronto Leafs Change Tactics For Late Drive

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Important occurrences taking prominent notice in the hockey world as a result of last night's results were the eighth shutout of the season for Dave Kerr of Rangers, the gain of two points by the New Yorkers and the 700th game played by Aurel Joliat, Canadiens' veteran star. What is more important than all these to this column is change in tactics of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

First it might be well to notice that Rangers beat Detroit 4-0 and are only three points behind the Bruins for first place in the American group of the National Hockey League standing, with a game in hand. Canadiens edged Chicago 2-1, by virtue of an awarded goal to Paul Haynes by the referees when Louis Trudel threw his stick at the puck. In the other game, the Leafs shut out Maroons 3-0 in overtime.

The Maple Leafs started out the season as a high-scoring unit. They held defensive tactics in contempt and threw caution aside in an effort to score goals. For quite some time they created something of a furore throughout the league with their offensive play and won games by out-scoring the other fellow regardless of how many were tallied against them.

Good Publicity

This worked nicely, and Conn Smythe basked in the deluge of publicity the Leafs were getting as terrors for goaltenders. There came a time however when the Leafs were missing fire. They continued their attacks with customary vigor and peppered away with abandon but without getting goals.

And down this stretch the other teams were breaking away from the Toronto attacks and to the embarrassment of the Leafs they were becoming victims of their own weapons. So long had the Leafs resorted to offensive hockey that they neglected the art of backchecking and defensive hockey. The climax came when the Boston Bruins trounced them on their own ice by a score of 9-1.

Smythe called a halt and began to retrench. He wisely decided that since the Leaf attack had bogged down, the team had better build up a defense to halt opponents—at least, to halt them until the team regained its scoring punch. The result has been interesting, although noticed only by a few.

Ended on Feb. 1

Having acquired headline fame as a scoring team, it was not an advisable bit of strategy for the Toronto management to make any undue announcement about resorting to defensive hockey. It took some time for Leafs to find out what defensive hockey is, but they seem to be well onto it today. The last time any team went on a scoring rampage against the Leafs was Feb. 1 when Canadiens beat them in Montreal, 6-1.

Then they began to backcheck and play defensive hockey. They had a return game with Canadiens on Toronto ice two nights later and the Flying Frenchmen found themselves checked to a standstill. When the contest ended the Maple Leafs had won 3-0, and Hal Broda, with good protection, looked as good as any net minder in the league.

The very next Saturday the powerful Bruins arrived in town and Toronto fans were reminded of the last visit when the Rossmen rattled nine goals by Broda. The Bruins were confident of repeating, but when the game started they found the Leafs a cagey outfit which left few chances for any Bruins to get even near to Broda. The game was won by the home team, 3-1.

Held Rangers

After the game the new Toronto team entrained for New York and battled the Rangers on the New York Garden ice. They were defeated by the Rangers, but it was no free-scoring affair. The Rangers barely eked out a victory by a 2-1 score. Determined to continue defensive measures at least until the team regains its prestige, the Leafs returned to Toronto ice and last night they held the Maroons scoreless for three periods and opened up their own offensive in the overtime to score three goals.

Of course this is all a personal assumption, but it looks as if the Leafs are getting ready for the coming playoffs by brushing up on their defense. And they are proving to all concerned that when they really want to bar the door they have the means to do so.

The Bruins continued their practice on the Arena ice this noon, preparing for the coming game with Canadiens at the Boston Garden Sunday night.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	4	9	95	66	46
Rangers	19	5	9	102	59	43
Chicago	9	7	19	64	101	25
Detroit	8	8	20	70	98	24
Canadian Division						
Toronto	17	7	9	108	87	41
Canadiens	14	8	12	95	93	36
Americans	11	7	13	61	68	29
Montreal	10	4	18	64	85	24

Results Feb. 10
Rangers 4, Detroit 0.
Toronto 3, Montreal 0, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Chicago 1.

Out Front for Vezina Trophy Honors

Wide World

Dave Kerr, Ranger Goalie

Eight Shutouts Have Been Registered by the New York Netminder This Season, and to Date He Has the Low-Scoring Mark of the League

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Safety Drive Cuts Fatalities In Beaumont, Tex., by 72.7 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas—On the premise that public sentiment is the only effectual means of law enforcement, the Safety League of Beaumont, last year conducted a campaign against drunken drivers and other traffic law offenders which reduced the number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents 72.7 per cent for the year.

A mass meeting was called early last year and an effort was made to reach every established organization in the city and the public at large.

Representatives of all civic, patriotic, fraternal, labor, religious and educational institutions answered the roll call and out of the meeting the Beaumont Safety League was organized to operate in three divisions—educational, engineering and enforcement. Membership, entirely voluntary, required only the signing of the roster, there being no dues or requirements other than agreement to co-operate with the program. More than 7000 individuals signed the pledge.

The campaign started in March with a downtown parade preceded by a publicity campaign through newspapers and over the radio.

Emphasis was laid upon the fact that the general citizenship could be induced to take an active part in the work. In the schools junior safety councils were organized as were junior police.

Under the engineering division of the campaign, mechanical inspection of cars was given free; traffic lights were installed at places needed; 24-hour flashers were installed at hazardous crossings; highly visible crosses were painted at the exact locations of every fatal traffic accident, A liaison committee, a legal division, a civilian traffic corps, and police officers were organized for enforcement of the law where public sentiment failed.

In cases of traffic law violation, penalties were imposed and "ticket fixing" was eliminated 100 per cent. Cases of drunk driving were tried as felonies in the district courts where proper penalties were imposed.

The success of the campaign, declared the chairman, H. C. Keen, was unquestionably due to the mass support of the citizenship, though the Chief of Police, as executive officer, carried out the program without undue burden on the volunteer.

Roast-Chestnut Sellers Face Banishment From New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are two schools of thought about the immediate future of roast-chestnut sellers on the streets of New York.

There is, for instance, the notion harbored down at the bureau which has the power to grant—or to withhold—licenses for street selling. So far as the authorities of the municipality are concerned, roast-chestnut selling is to be henceforth a lost art on the streets of New York. In plain words, if there is one thing you are supposed not to be found doing hereafter, it is selling roasted chestnuts from a little cart which, previously may very likely have been a baby carriage; and so that you won't be found doing it, no more licenses will be granted chestnut sellers.

A man at the License Bureau, with the jovial, hearty voice of a department store Santa Claus, said: "It isn't the chestnuts, or the sellers of roast chestnuts we're getting at. It's anyone trying to sell anything in the streets. Eventually we're going to put all selling under roofs. 'Course, it's going to take time. You have to build markets with roofs on them before you can put people under the roofs to sell things. We haven't got money enough to build all the markets we need right off. But meanwhile we aren't going to have any more licenses given out for selling in the streets. It's all of a piece with giving up the licensing of hand organs and hurdy gurdies."

Streets Too Crowded

"But don't you think it makes a city look and sound a little less drab and literal—a little more lively and bright—to have little carts going around, with glowing braziers, and plumes of fragrant smoke and the wonderful smell of roasting chestnuts; and hand organs, playing tinkly music. . . . And surely chestnut sellers don't bother anyone; they never yell out, or make a nuisance of themselves, haranguing anyone to buy. . . . They just stay by the curb, and if you buy, you buy; and if you don't, you don't, and that's all."

"I don't know about that," laughed the License Bureau man. "I don't suppose, in themselves, either the chestnut or the hand organ men do any harm. But, that's sentimental; and you can't shut off one kind of seller and let the others go. And some of the sellers are sure big nuisances. Besides, the streets are too crowded anyway, and peddler's carts only make them worse. . . ."

West Side Disagrees

Then there is the thought entertained over in West Forty-first Street. Far over in West Forty-first Street, where they never heard of glamor; and picturesque touches of life, and where the house fronts are grim and dusty, and even the dogs and cats have a kind of Scrooge-like look.

At 317 West Forty-first Street there is a man named Dominick Fati. He himself has a shop in Paddy's Market—the market which everybody has been trying to preserve before the march of the new Lincoln Tunnel, but which, no matter, is soon to go. Mr. Fati also runs a garage, as you might say; for the carts of the New York City chestnut sellers. He owns the carts, and he rents them out to the chestnut sellers for $2 a month. He also sells them the chestnuts, and the fuel for their braziers. He makes a cent and a half a pound profit on the chestnuts.

Mr. Fati is disturbed that the authorities do not intend to have any more selling of chestnuts on the streets in New York City. He says, reasonably, "These men all have families and need to make a living. They don't want to go on relief, but they will sure have to if their chestnut-selling business is taken away from them. Partly, of course, my own business is involved. If they lose their businesses I will lose part of mine. But I feel sorrier for them than I do for me.

Market for Chestnuts

"I don't think men ought to have to go on relief when they don't want to, and can do something which surely doesn't hurt anyone for them to do. After all, they couldn't sell chestnuts if someone didn't buy chestnuts. Lots of people like to buy roasted chestnuts in the streets. And I have seen enough of people who didn't mind a bit if they went on relief—thought it was easier than to work. So I like to see men who are willing to work, allowed to work. . . ."

Farther up West Forty-first, at 411, there is a Mr. Antonio Conides, another man, who is a competitor of Mr. Fati's, but they have this in common,—they don't believe in the plan which would drive the chestnut peddlers to relief. Mr. Conides doesn't rent carts, but he lets those who own them store them in his shop; and he sells chestnuts, and charcoal and splinters for fuel to roast them. Both Mr. Fati and Mr. Conides are behind in their rent, because the chestnut selling business has been none too good at best. Lots of men would fall in with the idea of the License Bureau inasmuch as they themselves are losing money, and say it would be just as well to put an end to roast-chestnut selling. But not Mr. Fati or Mr. Conides.

"The chestnut sellers could all make a living if they could have licenses, all proper and legal. The way the world is now, everyone ought to help everyone else, instead of stopping them," they say.

Expect Fines

In Mr. Fati's shop the chestnut sellers sit glumly by the stove. They are philosophic, though, about being fined from time to time. In fact, they take two or three fines a week into account, in their expectation of earnings. But there is one court where the fine is $5. I guess the judge just doesn't like chestnuts. Take a $5 fine out of $15 for a week's work—and if you have a wife and six children, it doesn't leave as much as you would wish."

It is a curious thing but none of the chestnut venders seem vindictive—nor do Mr. Fati or Mr. Conides. They are just resigned, but sorry.

"It seems a small way to want to make a living—selling roast chestnuts—and stay off relief. But if they say we can't—well, probably in the end we can't."

Drive on Weeds Planned in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Eleven Oregon counties, all members of the Oregon Wheat League, plan a weed-control program which will enlist the aid of civic and rural organizations in the area. Prepared weed mounts have been sent to all County Agent offices by the Oregon State College Extension Service to acquaint the public with the appearance of the worst noxious weeds.

Between 25,000 and 30,000 acres of farm lands in the 11 counties are now supporting costly weeds, the Wheat League's Committee on Weed Control and Soil Conservation reported at the recent annual meeting. Thorough county weed surveys were recommended to be finished as soon as possible, through the co-operation of the Works Progress Administration in all counties where such arrangements could be made.

Liquor License Denied Near Palo Alto Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif. — The Palo Alto Board of Education's protest against the granting of a liquor sale license to a Palo Alto grocery store located near the South Palo Alto School and not far from the David Starr Jordan Junior High School was upheld by the California State Board of Equalization recently. Action followed a hearing held in San Jose, California.

Spike Driven to Start Oakland Bay Bridge Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge officials recently participated in a "first spike driving ceremony" in connection with construction of the $18,000,000 trans-bay electric railway scheduled to start operation over the bridge in January, 1939.

The spike driven here was one of 400,000 that will be used over the 8¼-mile span to anchor 4,545 tons of rail. Completion of the railway on the date set will mean that rail travel across the bridge will coincide with the opening of the Golden Gate International Exposition, the site of which is the newly created "Treasure Island" in the bay. Ramps connect the bridge with the island.

Operation of the trains will mean abolition of the present ferry service between San Francisco and East Bay cities, except, possibly, for an excursion service. It is estimated that bridge trains will carry some 42,000,000 passengers a year.

Tom Sawyer in Murals; School Pupils Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIRKSVILLE, Mo.—Tom Sawyer has reached the murals stage.

Ernest Freed will cover 500 square feet in the new junior high building with scenes from Mark Twain's famous story. Kirksville school children will model for the pictures.

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The Home Forum

A Wise Bird Is the Cuckoo

THE cuckoo—ah, wise bird, whose name and reputation have been cruelly distorted by the makers of North American slang—was singing in the oak woods as we drove down to the South Coast, down to the edge of the glistening blue Channel, down through billows of fruit blossom and the surging green of new leaves.

We heard the cuckoo's melancholy voice from the top of the southern Downs, hard by an ancient windmill and one of those oast houses that look like an old man with a black cloak and an enormous nose. The cuckoo's song, when you hear it for the first time, when you have been waiting to hear it ever since you read Wordsworth's verses about the "wandering voice" in your high-school days, is strange and unreal. It is like a studied sound effect arranged by some Hollywood technician, and the arrangement is almost too perfect, lacking the slightest flaw. But as you listen to that plaintive, haunting song, always so far away, always a wandering disembodied voice, you know, for the first time, you feel and understand the magic of an English spring.

The cuckoo, wise bird, knows exactly when to come to the South Coast, neither a day too early nor too late; and his sad note, repeated over and over, puts an official seal on spring. Yet even without the cuckoo the spring here is not likely to be overlooked. Further north there may be rain and chill, and there may still be a late dankness on the Portland stone of London; but here the whole country is heavy with green and blossom, the air rich with innumerable perfumes along the entire length of the Channel.

We grow our fruit trees differently in America, spraying and pruning and pampering them in long factory rows. Here every orchard, every ancient pear tree seems to have been planted to form a picture, to round out a composition, to balance a cottage of cracked beams and mud walls; every arching apple tree trimmed and shaped to frame a glimpse of the ocean or the rolling bosom of some distant hill.

* * *

YOU COULD DRIVE along the coast on a spring day like this from Dover to Land's End, but you would be foolish if you did. There are enough odd corners and curious, undiscovered crannies here beside the Channel to keep you busy all summer, until the cuckoo has gone away again; for this is the storied coast of England, where the Britons have watched the ships of countless invaders, where William saw these green desirable shores, where the Spanish on their Armada must have looked out with eager eyes upon the white chalk cliffs and the rounded downs.

This is the country of the Cinque Ports, of old Rye, where the smugglers worked, of aged Winchelsea, where the broken arches of the old church frame a moon glistening on the Channel more vividly, more improbably, than any a stage designer would have dared to present.

This is the coast where William of Orange landed at old Brixham and, not very sure how the English would receive him, shouted from his ship that if the villagers wanted him, they had better come and carry him ashore; and this Peter Varewell did, on his broad fisherman's shoulders.

This is the country of Plymouth Hoe, and even though the Hoe is crowded now with holiday makers and the children romp on Drake's bowling green, you don't need much imagination to see him and his companions finishing their game, with a weather eye cocked on the great galleons of Spain, out there beyond the shimmering harbor mouth.

Along the deep, shaggy coves of this South Coast you can still find towns that came out of boys' books of adventure—little, huddled towns hidden beside the narrow fingers of the sea, and there are fishing boats tied up to the street, farmers' small white houses hanging to the hillsides above the water, fields almost perpendicular above them with every inch cultivated down to the very sea rocks, seagulls screaming behind the plowman, sheep grazing at the water's edge, and at the entrance to the cove two little ruined castles on either side which, with an iron chain stretched between them, used to halt hostile ships.

Then west again and for hours we were lost in a maze of roads with walls that rose up ten feet on either side of the car. Then finally we swung out on a hillside and found ourselves in Cornwall.

* * *

YOU CAN TELL Cornwall immediately by the color of the sea and the girls' cheeks. Never such blue sea as this, with a white horseshoe around it, where the breakers boom on the beach, and a high, green headland thrusts out into the Channel. Never such complexions as those of the Cornish girls—pink and soft from the sea air and the sunshine of the Southern Coast.

But it is rather disillusioning when you are in a fine fervor of recollection—when you are thinking of the smugglers who used to haunt these coves, of the Crusaders' ships that used to set out from here—to find that civilization has penetrated even here into the wilds of Cornwall. Yes, and in the smallest fishing village you will find an American movie advertised, and everywhere i. the universal sign "bed and breakfast" which shows that the tourist industry is doing well.

* * *

AYE, SAID CAPTAIN JOE, surveying the village on the cliff from the stone mole below it—aye, said he, bed and breakfast are all right, but the South Coast is a treacherous jade who has deserted her true mate, the sea, and turned to the land—deserted the herring for hordes of ordinary tourists. The old man with the red, weathered face, the peaked cap and side whiskers, pointed to a dozen rowboats and launches lying on th mud flat behind the sheltering mole.

"Why, I mind the time when you'd see fifty fishin' boats lyin' there—big herrin' boats, with red sails. Aye, a pretty sight, those sails against the sky, a pretty sight. But not now. It's all bed and breakfast now. Visitors! That's all they think about now."

Then, remembering that we were visitors, he added: "Mind you, I don't say nothin' against visitors. They're all right, too. But these herrin'—West Coast herrin', you—well those were the days." He gave us a look that showed clearly that we could never hope to equal the West Coast herring.

Things, to Captain Joe's way of thinking, have changed for the worse. Certainly they have changed. When William of Orange landed at Brixham, carried ashore on Peter's shoulders, the townsmen presented him with an address by some forgotten local poet:

"And please your Majesty King William
You're welcome to Brixham quay,
To eat buckhorn and drink bohea,
Along with we,
And please Your Majesty King William."

If William had landed today, he would not have seen Peter Varewell. He would have seen Mr. Walter Huston as the celluloid Dodsworth.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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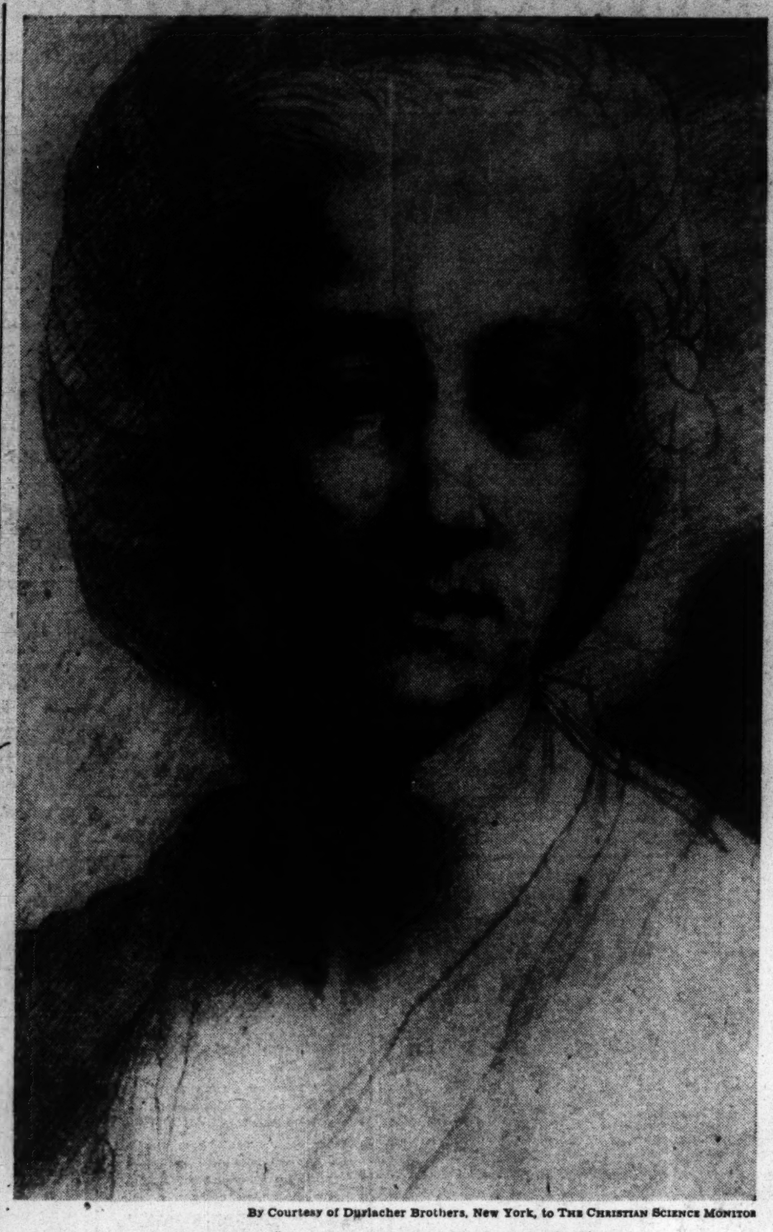

BY COURTESY of Durlacher Brothers, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A LADY: *A Drawing by Jacopo Pontormo*

BECAUSE Italy during the Renaissance abounded with masters, less known performers have escaped popular notice. Though the masters of Pontormo are far better known than he, we find, when we turn even to such sketches as this, that he possessed masterly qualities as a portrayer and draughtsman. He was apprenticed to Leonardo, to Piero di Cosimo, and to Albertinelli. He spent some time in the workshop of Andrea del Sarto. It was not easy to maintain the heights of such teachers.

This "Portrait of a Lady" was once attributed to Andrea del Sarto, and those familiar with his paintings and drawings will understand why. Looking at it, we can discern the Florentine spirit, the ability to portray with a monumental naturalism, the fine implication of thought, the soft and subtle modeling. Upon a drawing, a master would often confer his initial enthusiasm for his subject; he would impart the fresh impulse which prompted him to make it. Often such preparatory sketches seem more alive, because they are free from excessive handling and laborious treatment.

They lack color; they lack finish, but fresh and inspired execution is full compensation.

The Grandeur of Absolute Simplicity

SO IT came about that this queer, rough diamond of a Western lawyer, who a short while before had seemed doomed to a round of prairie court-houses for the rest of his days, found himself, at the age of fifty-one, in the running for the presidential nomination of what was now the predominant Party in the Union. Yet it was not such an incongruous choice as it might have seemed a year or two back, for beneath the surface Lincoln's mental and spiritual capacity had been growing with amazing rapidity.

In the opening months of 1860 he made his first appearance before Eastern audiences. Those who saw and heard him were shocked by his awkwardness and ungainly figure and the ill-cut clothes of which he was so painfully conscious, but they were impressed by what he had to say. One who was present at a speech which he gave in February at the Cooper Institute at New York recorded his impressions: "He appeared in every sense of the word like one of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first sight there was nothing impressive or imposing about him; his clothes hung awkwardly on his giant frame; his face was of a dark pallor without the slightest tinge of colour; his seamed and rugged features bore the furrows of hardship and struggle; his deep-set eyes looked sad and anxious; his countenance in repose gave little evidence of the brilliant power which raised him from the lowest to the highest station among his countrymen; as he talked to me before the meeting he seemed ill at ease. . . . When he spoke he was transformed; his eye kindled, his voice rang, his face shone and seemed to light up the whole assembly. For an hour and a half he held his audience in the hollow of his hand. His style of speech and manner of delivery were severely simple. What Lowell called 'the grand simplicities of the Bible,' with which he was so familiar, were reflected in his discourse. . . . It was marvellous to see how this untutored man, by mere self-discipline and the chastening of his own spirit, had outgrown all meretricious arts, and found his way to the grandeur and strength of absolute simplicity."—From "The American Ideal," by ARTHUR BAYANT. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

We Call Them Cobbles

WE CALL them cobbles in the Berkshires, though I never heard the term so applied elsewhere in New England. The dictionary defines "cobble" as "2, (U. S.) a rounded hill or mound." But it is more than that with us. A cobble is a rocky hillock, or stone island, rising from the alluvial bottom lands. Actually hereabouts it is a peak of the underlying limestone which has survived the wearing down and burying process. Almost invariably it has many steep, or even precipitous, rock faces, and is a natural rock garden, especially rich in ferns. There is one cobble in particular which delights all comers, whether they are botanically inclined or not, and which will have to come under the public domain as a wild rock garden sanctuary before some of us will rest content, because the owner has begun to erect cottages upon it. It rises directly beside the Housatonic River in the broad alluvial meadows of southern Berkshire, and is one of the reported stations in Massachusetts for Scott's spleenwort—that cross between the ebony spleenwort and the walking fern which has a habit of coming one year and vanishing the next. It has always been the next year when I went searching for it!

You see this cobble first as you come along the sandy road across the meadows, rising directly out of the river just beyond the bridge, a jagged spine of limestone perhaps a quarter of a mile long, the northern end bare save for two or three great open-headed pines and the little groups of young cedars wandering like figures at a lawn party over the close-cropped turf in among the whitish gray boulders. The southern end rises higher, perhaps seventy-five feet above the river, and is clothed from waters' edge to peak chiefly with pines, hemlocks and white birches. Through them the mossy gray ledges show, plunging down to the dark brown mirror of the stream. You enter the cobble by the bars at the northern end, stepping at once out of the dusty country highway into a landscape planting of surpassing charm, and into a garden of fairy ferns.—From "Wild Gardens of New England," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

Connecting Lincoln and Literature

MANY expressed doubts that Lincoln was the author of the speeches he delivered, so little did the public really comprehend him. One set of biographical facts was well known: the log cabin birth, the "short and simple annals of the poor" childhood and youth. These had been well advertised in the debates.

Far better as a touchstone to Lincoln's character, had the public known, would have been an awareness of the strong literary cast of his mind. Despite his pittance of formal education, the spark of genius appeared early and never lacked nourishment, exercise. Once Lincoln had learned to write, he amused and developed himself by composing simple essays. Then he dabbled in fiction, but was far more interested in verse writing. He wrote poetry as young Napoleon Bonaparte scribbled away at a novel, as the youthful dandy, Disraeli, tried to be the modern Homer, as Karl Marx poured out his youthful genius in verse, as gifted boys have always lived somehow on a plane above their associates because their eyes are fixed on the stars. . . .

As he practised law in Springfield or on the circuit, spare hours were spent in fervent study of Shakespeare, of Euclid. In Congress, Lincoln's speeches were dotted with commonplaces and absurdities. But in the summer of 1852 he delivered a eulogy on Henry Clay in which he touched a new height, showing himself approaching greatness as an orator. Two years later, out of a mind newly deepened, sharply perceptive, logical, he soberly wrote his observations on government in a series of fragmentary compositions which are like Baconian essays in their brevity and closely reasoned logic. They show him applying his new learning and foreshadow the precise reasoning of his great speeches.—From "Lincoln's Rise to Power," by WILLIAM BARINGER. (Boston: Little Brown.)

La Liberté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A PROPOS du soixante-quinzième anniversaire de la Proclamation par laquelle Abraham Lincoln déclarait l'émancipation des esclaves, *The Christian Science Monitor* a publié certains détails fort intéressants. Un article disait qu'on fit souvent opposition à l'œuvre magnanime du Président, œuvre qui devait aboutir à la libération des esclaves africains dans tous les Etats de l'Union. Un certain soir, le Président ne se coucha pas: il resta toute la nuit en communion avec Dieu, lisant dans la Bible ses passages préférés.

Le lendemain matin, lorsqu'on lui demanda s'il allait signer la Proclamation d'Emancipation, il répondit: "J'en ai reçu l'ordre, je ne puis faire autrement." Cette intrépide déclaration de ce qu'il savait être la solution correcte du problème, réprouva le mal d'une manière efficace. Le grand homme d'Etat se rendit compte qu'il était divinement guidé, et eut le courage d'agir selon ses convictions.

Vers la même époque, une noble émancipatrice, Mary Baker Eddy, se dévouait pour donner aux hommes une meilleure compréhension de la liberté que Dieu leur confère. Grâce à son livre, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, nous avons maintenant l'exposé de sa découverte. Ceux qui méditent sincèrement les vérités contenues dans ce précieux volume trouveront à coup sûr la délivrance concernant les maux de la chair.

"Ce fut une rude tâche d'abolir légalement aux Etats-Unis la servitude non rétribuée; mais c'est une tâche encore plus difficile que d'abolir l'esclavage mental," déclare Mrs. Eddy, à la page 225 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien. Quelques lignes plus bas, elle ajoute ceci: "Les hommes et les femmes de tous les pays et de toutes les races sont encore asservis au sens matériel, ignorant comment ils pourraient obtenir leur liberté."

Dans toutes les parties du monde, les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent constamment et d'une manière toujours plus complète, qu'ils ne sont pas sous l'esclavage mental du sens matériel. Par des preuves incontestables, ils démontrent que la sujétion du genre humain à quelque forme du mal n'est point en harmonie avec le plan de Dieu. Peu importe l'aspect que prend le tentateur — péché, maladie, manque, ou toute autre limitation du prétendu entendement charnel: si nous plaçons une entière confiance en Dieu, l'unique Vie, nous pourrons être calmes et sans crainte, montrant par notre exemple que l'homme est à l'abri du mal.

Dans sa deuxième épître aux Corinthiens (3:17), Paul nous assure que "là où est l'Esprit du Seigneur, là est la liberté." Si les humains sont asservis au sens matériel, c'est parce qu'ils croient à une présence ou à un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu; mais quand nous comprenons l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence du divin Entendement, nous obtenons un sens plus juste de la liberté.

Au chapitre seize, les Actes des Apôtres nous apprennent qu'à Philippes, Paul et son ami Silas furent injustement jetés en prison. Toutefois, loin de s'apitoyer sur eux-mêmes ou d'en vouloir aux persécuteurs, ils s'élevèrent mentalement jusque dans le royaume spirituel où règnent la prière, la consécration, la reconnaissance et la joie. Vers le milieu de la nuit, il y eut un tremblement de terre: la prison s'ouvrit, les liens tombèrent, et quand le jour fut venu, on libéra les apôtres.

La Vérité est toujours victorieuse lorsqu'il s'agit de démontrer que l'homme est exempt de tous les fléaux ayant leur source dans l'entendement mortel. La Vérité ne connaît aucune maladie incurable, aucune situation financière désespérée, aucun passé irréparable, aucun problème insoluble. Rappelons-nous seulement les preuves pratiques que nous donnent ces personnages de la Bible; imitons leur manière de penser; souvenons-nous qu'en tout temps, en toute circonstance, nous devons exprimer la joie et la gratitude. Penser conformément à l'inspiration divine ne manque pas d'apporter une récompense.

Jésus le Christ comprit et démontra sa maîtrise complète sur toutes les situations fâcheuses qui voulaient s'affirmer. Aussi pouvait-il manier l'erreur avec autorité. Animé d'un courage sans bornes, il allait de lieu en lieu, montrant aux hommes la voie de la liberté. Il délivrait instantanément ceux que faisaient souffrir les croyances asservissantes — péché, maladie, manque. Dans plus d'un cas, il rendit à la vie ceux qui semblaient avoir subi la mort; il détruisit chez leurs proches la suggestion de tristesse et de séparation. Quel réconfort de savoir que la divine loi libératrice opère toujours en notre faveur, que comme à l'époque du Maître, elle confère à tous ses dons bienfaisants!

Lorsque le Président Lincoln eut signé la Proclamation d'Emancipation, les esclaves furent légalement libérés; mais beaucoup ignoraient leur vrai statut et se croyaient encore asservis. Avant de pouvoir apprécier son indépendance, chacun d'eux devait avoir connaissance de sa libération. Quel beau jour que celui où les esclaves comprirent qu'ils étaient libres!

Observons avec une inspiration et un enthousiasme nouveaux cet appel vibrant, qui retentit la note tonique de l'harmonie universelle (*Science et Santé*, p. 227): "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Echappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN issue of *The Christian Science Monitor* there appeared an interesting news item with regard to the seventy-fifth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The article related that the magnanimous work of the President, which was destined to bring about the freeing of the African slave in the United States, met with frequent opposition. One night, we are told, the President did not retire, but remained in close communion with God, reading many of his favorite passages from the Bible.

The following morning, in reply to a question as to whether or not he would sign the Emancipation Proclamation, he said, "I am a man under orders, I cannot do otherwise." This intrepid declaration of what he understood to be the correct solution to the problem, served as a most effective rebuke to evil. The renowned statesman realized that he was being divinely directed, and he had the courage to stand by his conviction.

About the same period another distinguished emancipator, namely, Mary Baker Eddy, was engaged in unselfish efforts to give to men a clearer understanding of their God-bestowed freedom. The elucidation of her discovery is now available in her book, entitled "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Those who earnestly ponder the truths contained in this precious volume will find certain release from fleshly ills.

"Legally to abolish unpaid servitude in the United States was hard; but the abolition of mental slavery is a more difficult task," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 225 of the Christian Science textbook. And she further states on the same page that "men and women of all climes and races are still in bondage to material sense, ignorant how to obtain their freedom."

Christian Scientists throughout the world are daily proving, in an ever-increasing measure, their exemption from mental slavery to material sense. They are demonstrating beyond cavil that it is not a part of God's plan for mankind to be in bondage to evil in any guise. It matters not whether the tempter comes in the form of sin, sickness, lack, or any of the limitations of the so-called carnal mind; if we are trusting in God, as the only Life, we may remain undisturbed and unafraid, thus exemplifying man's immunity from evil.

In his second epistle to the Corinthians (3:17), Paul assures us that "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." The belief in a presence or power apart from God is responsible for human enslavement to material sense; but when we comprehend the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Mind, a truer sense of freedom is experienced.

It is recorded in the sixteenth chapter of the book of Acts that Paul and his friend Silas were unjustly thrust into prison in Philippi. Indulging in no thoughts of resentment or self-pity, they rose mentally into the spiritual realm of consecrated prayer, gratitude, and joy. At midnight there was an earthquake, the prison was opened, their iron shackles were removed, and in the morning they were set free.

Truth is ever victorious in demonstrating man's immunity from every scourge of mortal mind. Truth knows no incurable disease; no insurmountable financial situation; no irreparable past; no insuperable problem of any nature. We need only to recall the practical proofs given us by these Bible characters and to pattern our thinking thereon, remembering to express joy and gratitude at all times and under all circumstances. There is certain reward for such God-inspired thinking.

Christ Jesus clearly understood and demonstrated his complete mastery over every untoward situation that endeavored to assert itself. This enabled him to handle error as one having authority. With his usual undaunted courage he went about showing men how to be free. He instantly delivered those who were suffering from the enslaving beliefs of sin, sickness, and lack. On several occasions he restored those who had seemed to experience death, and destroyed for their friends the suggestions of grief and separation. What a consolation it is to know that God's law of freedom is forever operating in our behalf, showering its beneficent gifts upon all alike, just as in the time of the Master!

When President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, the slaves were legally freed; but many still thought of themselves as in bondage, oblivious to their true state. It was necessary for each one of them to become aware of his liberation before his independence could be appreciated. What a joyous day it must have been when the realization of their deliverance dawned upon the slaves!

Let us observe with renewed inspiration and enthusiasm the following arousing statement, which sounds the keynote of universal freedom (Science and Health, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!'—Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Scatheless He Will Pass

STRIKE from his hand the sword which served him well
And bid your armies batter down the gate
To his beleaguered city, devaste
The highest walls that form his citadel;
Still shall his flags of battle run and swell
Upon the wind, though you with passionate
Clamor besiege his door and violate
The inner courts where he is wont to dwell.
You shall not take him. Scatheless he will pass
Out of your midst to his invincible tower.
The flare of your blown torches in the night
Glancing across his buckler and cuirass
Shall find him risen tall against the hour,
Armored in steel and helmeted with light.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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by
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1938

Seven Unions Suspended For Taking Pay Cut

C. I. O. Orders Purge of Secretaries of New Bedford Locals

Blamed for Wave

Action in Textile Slash Called 'Disobedient' and 'Undemocratic'

The Committee for Industrial Organization took a leaf from its arch-rival, the American Federation of Labor, today and suspended seven local unions in a flare-up over wage cuts at New Bedford, Mass.

The action was intended as punishment for several textile union leaders whose agreement to 12½ per cent wage cuts about four weeks ago started an avalanche of pay reductions in every textile center of New England.

An opportunity for a return to official favor, however, was given the seven unions, which were urged to disown their "disobedient" and "undemocratic" leaders and penitently seek reinstatement.

Five of the unions were suspended by the United Textile Workers of America, which was taken over a year ago by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., and two unions were suspended by the T. W. O. C. itself.

The suspension move, while similar in form to that used by the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O. in warfare that has split the American labor movement, differed radically in both motivation and ultimate effect.

Purge Seems Goal

Instead of being a fight between two types of unionism (craft versus industrial) or a struggle for jurisdiction over certain industries, the New Bedford case is one in which the C. I. O. national leadership apparently is seeking to purge its ranks of leaders it regards as unfaithful to labor's cause.

The dispute dates back to Jan. 16, when officers of eight textile unions in New Bedford agreed to a 12½ per cent wage cut for 4,000 active workers and a potential load of 15,000 more, who at the moment are unemployed. The cut, effective the following day, was the first in any large cotton mill in the country during the current business recession.

It immediately was followed by a similar reduction for 12,000 workers in near-by Fall River, Mass., where competing fine cotton goods are made. C. I. O. leaders in Boston and New York charged that the Fall River manufacturers were forced to reduce pay in order to compete successfully with the New Bedford firms. In other New England textile centers, a wave of 10 and 12½ per cent slashes followed.

Formal Notification

The action taken today was a formal notification by Emil Rieve of New York City, Acting National Chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, to the Secretary of seven of the eight New Bedford unions that each the locals had been suspended until such time as the unions "renounce the improper, undemocratic course taken by their representatives," and "reorganize" by ousting the condemned officers and applying for reinstatement to the T. W. O. C. The eighth union had not been paying its dues to the national organization, and so already was in bad standing. Thus it was not affected.

The letter from Mr. Rieve, which was made public simultaneously at New York and Boston, accuses the secretaries of the seven locals of two specific offenses: (1) Violating section I of Article 15 of the United Textile Workers Constitution in accepting the wage reductions without "first submitting such demands to the international office," and (2) disregarding the "fundamental democratic spirit of trade unionism" in accepting the cut "secretly" without consulting the executive committees or full membership of the unions.

C. I. O. officials are confident that the suspended unions will complete the purge of their organizations thus requested. It is even possible they will adopt hereafter the industrial form of union, introduced by the C. I. O., instead of the old A. F. of L. craft union form surviving from the United Textile Workers Union days. It is typical

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rising temperature, tonight and Saturday, probably with light snow beginning late tonight and probably turning to rain Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate to fresh north and northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold, on the south coast tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by snow.

Other New England States: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast winds; weather becoming overcast followed by snow over the central portion Saturday and over the extreme south portion late tonight or Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	10	Minneapolis	26	22
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	22	20	New York	22	16
Denver	25	22	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	26	18	Philadelphia	28	24
Jacksonville	56	50	St. Louis	44	42
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	58	48
Miami	70	66	Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 11.
B—Minimum, Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:27 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 6:40 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Housing Project Status Withheld From Council

In Boston Today

Harbor Village Inquiry Blocked

Threats and persuasion by the City Council's Committee on Rules today failed to move the Boston Housing Authority to reveal such information concerning the activities of the Federal Housing project at Old Harbor Village in South Boston as might "help those who were expecting to get something from the city."

With this defense, John Carroll, sole member of the Housing Authority to put in an appearance at the public hearing called by Councillor

Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'John F.' Honored By His Fellows

Plaudits of more than 700 of the 700,000 persons over whom he once presided as mayor of Boston were tendered today to John F. Fitzgerald in recognition of long efforts in behalf of a "bigger, better, busier" Boston.

That Boston may become still "bigger, better and busier" were the three wishes voiced by the former Mayor as he blew out the three candles on a large birthday cake.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Lieut. Gen. Edward L. Logan all spoke in tribute to the civic efforts of Mr. Fitzgerald. Mayor Tobin recalled that under the Fitzgerald regime the Boston tax rate remained at $16.40 through his entire term. Proposing that the former Mayor should return to City Hall again and show how increases in the rate could be prevented today, he named him "official representative of the city to work for the return of prosperity."

It was one of the greatest tributes ever paid locally to a leading actor who has long been out of the political arena. Clement A. Norton, superintendent of Commonwealth Pier in South Boston, and a member of the Boston City Council, was sponsor for the luncheon to "John F." today, in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

John F. is a member of the Boston Port Authority and large numbers of shipping men, business and civic interests joined in acclaiming his long period of public service, on the occasion of his 75th anniversary today.

Big Drop Shown In Home Building

Real estate agencies were prepared for home low figures in home building for this year, but not for the 83.3 per cent reduction in home building applications in January as compared with the same month of last year reported by the Department of Labor and Industries today.

From a total of $9,772,709 for building permits in January 1937, the 55 municipalities covered in the Department's report showed only $1,631,508 in building applications for this January. That was a drop of 61 per cent from the December 1937 figures. Newton still maintained the lead that it has held in building for more than a year with 15 homes applied for at a cost of $130,600. Boston, Milton, Worcester and Needham followed in the order named.

Miss Logan Gets Confidence Vote

The Trustees of Boston City Hospital today voted their confidence in Miss Laura R. Logan, Superintendent of Nurses, whose removal has been demanded by City Councillor John F. Dowd.

"Miss Logan has done notable work in other large institutions," said a statement issued by the Trustees after a meeting at the Hospital. "We are confident that under her guidance, a diploma from Boston City Hospital training school will be a badge of achievement, and will guarantee . . . that its owner is capable of giving first rate service to the public who employ her."

Demanding that Boston girls should be given jobs at Boston institutions, Councillor Dowd has been seeking the removal of Miss Logan, who was brought here from another city last year at a time when the standing of the hospital as a school for nurses was so low that the New York Board of Regents, it is said, would have forbidden its graduates to practice in New York except for her appointment.

The trustees who backed her today were: Dr. Joseph P. Manning, chairman; Carl Dreyfus, George G. Sears, Dr. Martin J. English and George W. Parker.

Mr. Dowd immediately retorted to the Trustees that he "disagreed with their whole statement" and "if necessary, I will carry my fight to the people." He exhibited a telegram from Miss Beatrice E. Gerrin, Superintendent of Indianapolis City Hospital and a graduate of Boston Hospital, applying for Miss Logan's position. The telegram said Miss Gerrin also had applied last year but had been rejected in favor of Miss Logan.

The Councilor denied the contention of the Trustees that "the morale of the nurses under Miss Logan is high." He said he had a petition signed by 96 per cent of the graduate nurses asking Miss Logan's removal.

Community Fund Drive Concluded

The Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive for $4,500,000 for the support of 109 civic agencies, ended with a Victory Dinner at the Hotel Bradford last night, at which it was reported that the drive had reached 96.7 per cent of its goal. It was intimated that late contributions coming in during the next few weeks very likely will make up the difference.

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Community Federation, declared that it had been "a splendid campaign under great difficulties," as he praised the conduct of the drive by its general chairman, Leverett Saltonstall. The more than 1500 workers and guests who attended the banquet applauded this tribute to Mr. Saltonstall with great enthusiasm.

Final reports of percentages of their quotas reached by the towns and districts of the different divisions showed that Hull led in the suburban group with a 253 per cent subscription, followed by Winchester with 211 per cent, and Medford with 204 per cent. Leaders in the Boston city districts were: Tremont with 181.1 per cent; South Boston Industrial with 157.2 per cent, and Custom House with 146.9 per cent.

Quinn Income Tax Proposals Create Stir in Rhode Island

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—A State income tax bill is being drafted, Gov. Robert E. Quinn announced this week, and will be submitted to the Legislature for action, probably next Tuesday. No tax proposal in recent years has raised such widespread interest and opposition as this plan for an income tax, and a major fight in the Legislature is expected before the measure is accepted or rejected.

The bill, Governor Quinn announced, is being written by James F. Armstrong, chairman of the Governor's Tax Advisory Commission, and Judge Edward L. Leahy, Chief of the State Division of Taxation. While all details have not been completed, the Governor revealed the measure will provide for a graduated tax from 2 to 5 per cent on all incomes above $3,000 or $4,000. On all incomes larger than $25,000, he said, there will be a flat tax of 5 per cent. An estimated revenue of $3,000,000 is expected.

Revenue for Cities

Governor Quinn has departed in several respects from recommendations made by his Tax Advisory Commission. That Commission, after a study of the State's tax structure that extended for nearly a year, recommended that an income tax be put into effect and that the present tax on intangible property be abandoned.

Governor Quinn's measure will recommend that the intangible property tax remain as a source of revenue for towns and cities. Abandonment of this levy would make it necessary for the State to share with the communities the income derived from the income tax. By keeping the intangible property tax, Governor Quinn points out, the revenue to towns and cities will not be affected and the State can retain all revenue from the income tax.

The Administration hopes revenue from the income tax will go far toward making up additional sums needed to finance the 1938-39 budget and the possibility is seen that no additional taxes will be necessary. The budget Governor Quinn submitted to the Legislature outlined expenses of approximately $17,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is approximately $3,000,000

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Off for a Gay Carnival at Dartmouth

By a Staff Photographer

College Girls Headed for Annual Snow Fete

Top, Left to Right—Barbara Risdon, Waltham, Mass.; Dorothy Barrett, Also of Waltham, and Betty Hahn, Washington, D. C. Center, Left to Right—Joan Calley Belmont, Mass.; Georgia Hass, Newton, Mass.
Bottom, Left to Right—Jane Garland, Saco, Maine; Ruth Pigeon, Wellesley Hills, Mass., and Jane Gale Smith, Tulsa, Okla., All Members of Pine Manor, Wellesley

Scant Snow of Little Moment To Dartmouth-Bound Girls

Glad news for ski experts surveying bare hills at Dartmouth as they gathered today for the twenty-eighth annual winter sports carnival, came from G. Harold Noyes, chief of the Boston Weather Bureau, this morning. Plenty of snow is on the way he declared, and should reach the New Hampshire college town tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11 (Aboard the Dartmouth Carnival Special)—Headed for the "frozen North," and quite unmoved by the continuing absence of snow in the countryside flashing by outside the Pullman windows, fair students of Wellesley, Wheaton, Lasell, and other girls' colleges who are to be the week-end guests at a score of fraternity houses at the Dartmouth Outing Club's twenty-eighth annual winter carnival, are certainly not sad over what is happening at Hanover this minute to the elaborate plans for feats of prowess scheduled for this afternoon and tomorrow by ace skiers of a dozen leading men's colleges. They're having a good time, anyway.

A tour of the cars carrying the 300 carnival guests out of Boston—a total to be swelled to 1,500 on the arrival at Hanover-Norwich of the New York specials bringing their freight of girls from New York City and Philadelphia and a sizable group from Smith and Holyoke—makes one think of the prom deck of a cruise ship or the models in a smart New York style magazine rather than devotees of the waxed hickory boards prepared to frolic on snowy northern hills.

They Have Skis, of Course

Skis there are aplenty, stacked on the car platforms along with airplane-type luggage and week-end cases. But the attire of the house guests is a style show of tweeds and fur coats, chic hats and coiffures amazing to the male.

The gay, chattering party is just beginning to get acquainted and the girls are sizing their neighbors up—justifiably, for tonight at Occom Pond or the D. O. C. clubhouse a Carnival Queen will be chosen, one whose photograph will embellish rotogravure sections of the newspapers from coast to coast.

Bulletins received here from Hanover indicate that there has been no reversal in the weather conditions which have obtained since last week. Possibly the absence of gloom among the guests is proof that they will consider the carnival a success if

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Considine Urges 54 New Judges In Bay State Change

An increase from 72 to 126 in the number of Massachusetts district court judges and establishment of the district courts on a county circuit basis will be recommended by Senator Walter L. Considine, New Bedford Democrat, in a minority report of the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary to be filed in the Legislature next week.

The Judiciary Committee sat as a recess commission during the sum-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Election Plan for Judiciary Revives Controversy on Issue

From the Courthouse

Judge Election vs. Judge Appointment.

Will election of the judiciary establish courts more in touch with social and economic conditions? Or is the appointive system, operative in Massachusetts for more than a century, more desirable as the only way to keep courts out of politics?

Since the hearing on the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor bill to elect the judges of the Commonwealth, these questions have been vital topics of discussion by laymen as well as professional. It is agreed on all sides that justice must be impartially administered by politically-free judges, and that it must keep pace with modern times and trends.

The proposed legislation would necessitate nominations and contests for seven supreme bench seats, 30 superior court places, 72 district court judgeships, and then the highly specialized divisions such as the Land, Probate and Juvenile courts.

Finding Favor

It finds favor among a surprisingly large number of the electorate, not restricted to Labor's adherents, who figure this must be done to give the wage earner a "break," and bring what they consider an antiquated Massachusetts judiciary up to date.

Many among the legal profession who are not partisan to most of Labor's seemingly unorthodox viewpoints adhere to the belief that the method of selecting judges must be changed, although on other grounds. They contend that the caliber of the Massachusetts judiciary under the appointive system—appointment by the governor and confirmation by his council—has declined in recent years. Submission of selection of judges to the voters, they say, would mean reinstatement of the Massachusetts bench as a leader of constructive legal thought throughout the country.

Defenders of the appointive system, answering Labor, point out the liberal decision of a Massachusetts court in the early part of the 19th century, which established Labor's

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Much N. E. Benefit Shown in List Of Hull Trade Pacts

Found by Federal Records to Apply to Woolens, Several Forms of Footwear, Cotton Manufactures and Various Articles—Affects Several Countries

Reciprocal Gains Are Declared However Offset by New Restrictive Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Official records available at various federal departments show that New England has received many benefits from the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Counter-arguments by New Englanders have been widely published.

Whether these benefits in the end outweigh the sharper competition that New England manufacturers may be called upon to shoulder in order to obtain them is the crux of the present protracted controversy surrounding the proposed trade agreement with the United Kingdom on which oral hearings are scheduled to begin March 14.

The fight over the proposed British pact is centering in New England because of the large number of products manufactured there which compete with articles made in the United Kingdom. Moreover, this pact is regarded as the turning point in the Hull program for peace by revived trade, and New England's attitude toward it may in turn decisively affect its future.

Official information available in Washington to any individual or group shows these facts:

In the 16 agreements now in effect, New England producers have received hundreds of concessions from other nations in the form of reduced tariff rates; increased quotas; additions to free lists and other types.

The textile manufacturers of New England have obtained concessions on certain cotton, woolen, silk and rayon manufactures and semi-manufactures in 15 of the 16 agreements concluded.

Cotton Goods Values Increase

Analysis of exports of cotton manufactures of types affected by the agreement with Canada shows that they increased in value from $2,400,000 during 1935 to more than $3,200,000 in 1936. This represents an increase of 33 per cent, whereas the value of these items imported into Canada from all countries increased less than 9 per cent.

Similarly, concessions have been obtained by the United States Government to benefit woolen manufacturers, among them producers of upholstery fabrics, crepe, felt hats, waterproof fabrics of wool or silk, yard goods, knit garments and woven fabrics of all types.

Thee was a 32 per cent increase in 1936 in imports of wool and wool manufactures in Canada from the United States, compared with the pre-agreement year, 1935. The value of imports of these two items from all countries was only 24 per cent more than in 1935.

Canada's imports of silk manufactures from all nations showed a slight decline in 1936, compared with 1935, yet it bought 4 per cent more from the United States than it had the previous year.

In each of the agreements concluded thus far, concessions have been obtained for exports of leather and in five agreements, concessions have been obtained for boots, shoe and slippers of leather.

Other Footwear Concessions

Also of interest to New England manufacturers are concessions obtained on rubber boots and shoes and canvas rubber-soled shoes in agreements with Cuba, Canada, the Netherlands and Colombia. Concessions on rubber heels and soles have been secured in the Cuban, Swedish, Canadian, Colombian, French and Nicaraguan agreements.

Various agreements give New England manufacturers concessions on wood products, marble manufactures, granite and slate, grindstones, machinery and parts, paper and paper products, clocks and watches, agricultural products, vegetables and fisheries.

A special concession in the Canadian agreement, considered of importance to New England, permits residents of Canada who visit the United States to take back with them, free of duty, articles for their personal use up to a value of $100.

Canada has also taken steps to relax the previous system of arbitrary valuations heretofore applied to a wide range of imports from the United States. The heavy additional charges formerly entailed by these arbitrary valuations, together with the frequent uncertainty as to their application, were considered by American exporters of such commodities to be a major factor in the decline of their sales to Canada since 1929.

Ports Expected to Benefit

A concession, expected to attract an increasing tonnage of transit trade to Boston and other New England ports, is one which permits other countries to ship to Canada via the United States without paying a higher tariff rate than previously required.

New England manufacturers are also getting the benefit of reduced tariff rates and other concessions of raw materials they import from abroad. The 1935 census of manufactures showed that at least 125,000 persons in New England factories had jobs directly due to imports of raw materials.

At the time when the Roosevelt Administration initiated its reciprocal trade agreements under the direction of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, more than 70 countries in the brief space of three years had imposed general or partial tariff increases that affected American products; 39 had instituted quantitative restriction of imports and 27 had begun to exercise official exchange controls. New England exports had fallen from $200,000,000 in 1929 to $87,000,000 in 1932—almost 75 per cent.

Call for a New Lincoln Voiced By Gov. Aiken

Similarities in the status of the Republican party in 1860 and today were noted last night by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont in a Lincoln Day address before the Haverhill Lincoln Republican Club.

Speaking of the origins of the party, Governor Aiken told of the farmers and workers who founded the party, seeking to "provide for their families a decent allowance of the things which make living a satisfaction."

"Short years before," the Governor said, "these people had rallied to the standard of Andrew Jackson, the man, as a means of securing righteous consideration. Their plight was desperate, and in their desperation they placed their faith in one whose outspoken sympathy in the poor and whose animosity toward would-be monopolists promised them happy days.

"But they were doomed to disappointment. The reign of the spoils system and the greediness of opportunists, who capitalized on the strength and voting power of the common people, dashed their hopes, and now in the little frontier town of Ripon (Wisconsin) they had met, determined to organize a force that would strive to secure equality of opportunity and the realization of sufficiency.

"Although it was a coalition party, yet those people realized the truth which prevails today—that a coalition party drawing many elements from all others could never be effective simply as a party of expediency, but must also become a party of principle. Expediency and principle are not inconsistent. To believe that people do not recognize and appreciate the truth is to blind oneself to realism. It was not feasible for the new Republican party to be simply a haven for the disaffected. It is not feasible today.

"Unsuccessful in 1856, the New Party faced the 1860 campaign with the necessity of having a candidate who would represent to the fullest extent its aims, its principles and its personnel. Success at the polls depended upon attracting to the Republican standard those men who resented the domination of the old parties' leadership and who would vow allegiance to none. . . . To represent the people well, one must know them, and fortunate, indeed, was the New Party in its

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Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Love of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Latest March of Time. "Inside Nazi Germany," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Coolidge Corner—

Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon, 2:00, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Trouble at Midnight," 3:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Little Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor, 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:00, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue. Hyman Murray, George Campos, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Doring.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Abraham Lincoln," with Walter Huston. Also Irene Dunne in "Roberta." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:50. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Amecho. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05.

Brookline Village—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Some Blondes Are Dangerous," with Nan Grey, William Gargan, Noah Berry, Jr., and Dorothea Kent. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Perfect Tribute," "Travel to India," "The King Without a Crown," "Ice Sports," Cabin Kids in "Rhythm Saved the Day." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 1:05, 3:35, 5:40, 7:44, 9:48.

Uptown—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. 3:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—
"She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern, 2, 4:58, 7:50. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Robert Young. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hollywood Hotel," Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "Doctor Syn." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:30.

State and Orpheum—
Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9. Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Orpheum: 9:55 a. m. Both Theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30.

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers." 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce, The Mayfields and Virginia.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 10:30. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Shi the Octopus." Fenway: 2, 5:55, 8:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50.

University—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. 1:35, 5:35, 9:15. Also Glenda Farrell in "Adventuress Blonde." 4:05, 8:05.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also "Mr. Motor," starring George Arliss. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Joan Crawford in "The Bride Wore Red." Also Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in "Borneo."

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Pastures Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Hub—
Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life," 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Music

Trinity Court (Monroe Hall)—
Calyatra lecture-recital. Donald Thayer duPreyne, speaker; Robert Strassbourg, concert pianist. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15.

WPA Concert—
The Composers' Forum-Laboratory will give a presentation of the works of Gail Kublik. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street. 8:15.

Other Events

Old South Meeting House—
"What is Happening in Brazil," a talk by Rockwell Kent and Jerome Davis. Washington Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Nature Sketch Club and the Mineral Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 10.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Primitive Textiles by Mrs. Sayward. 11. Lecture on the Copley Exhibition by Mrs. Parker. 2.

Symphony Hall—

Illustrated travel talk on "Down to Rio Through Mexico and Over the Andes," by Burton Holmes. 8:30.

Twentieth Century Association—
"Hitler's and Mussolini's Colonial Plans—and England," a lecture by Massimo Salvadori. 3 Joy Street. 5.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Low-Cost Cape Cod Houses Escape Monotony of Design

The Real Estate Week

Royal Barry Wills, specialist in small, low-cost home designing, today exploded the fallacy that the $3500 home built on a mass production scale like automobiles, will look like a cracker-box with only one monotonous exterior treatment.

At least three variations from the original Cape Cod design introduced through these columns a month ago, were announced by Mr. Wills today as part of his unprecedented effort to place at the disposal of New England's low-incomed families a livable, highly insulated and fully equipped home for $3500, exclusive of land.

These plans now include a Georgian, English and French treatment of a four-room home with interiors practically unaltered from the original Cape Codder. In this second major step in his program, the Boston specialist intends to impress New Englanders with the fact that low costs need not imply monotony of design. A few skillful architectural touches, he said, can readily transform the Cape Cod home into an English Costwold cottage without added costs and without materially altering the arrangement of rooms.

Contrary to popular impressions, architectural changes in small homes need not be expensive, according to the Boston architect who is known as one of New England's outstanding exponents of well-designed small homes. Practically the same room arrangement can be maintained for an English Cotswold house, a Cape Cod cottage and a Georgian home.

Starting with the original design as a Cape Codder, the Georgian effect is attained chiefly in the roof construction, while French and English touches are obtained in the windows and the little fence that fronts the lot. The fence, by the way, is vitally necessary to the small homes to promote a pleasing effect and to obtain the specific architectural splashes desired.

The modern small house will be constructed anywhere within 20 miles of Beacon Hill, Boston. There is no definite limit set upon the different types of designs that Mr. Wills will develop in his small home as an indication of what can be done for the small-incomed family if the architect has the inclination to do it.

* * *

Greater Boston builders are agreed that rising costs of materials were largely responsible for the sudden falling off in building activities last fall. But the drop in building material prices during the winter, by the same process or deduction, should spell a return of building operations this spring. But what has happened to prices to invoke the advice of builders to get that new home now or at least to prepare to buy this spring?

A canvass of local building concerns reveals that asphalt shingles have dropped off 25 per cent in price from last fall. Wood shingles are said to be 11 per cent lower; oak flooring slipped down 13 per cent; framing 12; laths 25 and plain roofing 18 per cent.

This factual display of lower prices could go on indefinitely right down the entire building line. Lumber is as low as it was a year ago. It cannot go any lower, the builders say, and still bring them any profits at all.

When the upward curve in prices will commence again is not discernible, builders add. But they are certain that sooner or later the rise will come when building will regain its vigorous outlook. That is why real estate agencies and building concerns are advising those who want to buy a new home to buy now rather than wait until the market is less favorable to them.

* * *

Through the F. W. Dodge Corporation in Boston today came the advice that the United States has passed the golden era of land acquisition and hence of speculative building on a nation-wide scale and is now approaching an era of large-scale housing operations in the rental field.

* * *

Speaking at the Apartment House Owners Association of Boston, this week, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin promised definite relief from real estate tax burdens during his four years in office.

Suiting action to words, the Mayor asked for substantial reductions in the city pay roll and a budget requiring minimum costs for the maintenance of city departments. Likewise, he promised the realtors a quick sale of tax-title properties now in the hands of the city as a result of mortgage foreclosures.

The Mayor's sincerity impressed the real estate property owners.

* * *

From Portland, Ore., today came a "master salesman" with advice for New Englanders to buy their lots of land now and get in under the prosperity wire that builders may stretch across the home paths next summer.

Five factors were mentioned in a recent "Washington Eyes the Building Field" as tending to offset obstacles to a building revival, according to Frank L. Maguire, expert on housing lots. But a sixth was left unmentioned, he said, namely, "the low price of building lots."

Prices are now so low, he added, that a desirable lot can easily be purchased for less than the cost of ordinary street improvements. Among the reasons cited by Mr. Maguire for these conditions is that a vacant lot can seldom earn its own carrying charge. It has to be built on to pay for itself.

While the owner waits for a buyer, he pays taxes, loses interest on the money invested in the lot and faces the possibility that houses will grow old in the vicinity of his lot while he looks for a buyer. Thus, an owner is often glad to sell for almost anything he can get from a man who plans to utilize the land for a home.

When the building boom comes, as expected, lot owners will become less approachable. They will be only too willing to wait for a good price. Hence the time to buy lots is now, says Mr. Maguire, before lot owners catch early glimpses of a pending building boom.

* * *

The first of 12 homes to be constructed as "a department store of modern housing construction methods" in the Weld Estates, Brookline, is well along in the blueprint stage, a Georgian-type house of six rooms. During the next year, these homes will be built "under the public microscope" with which home buyers can view the construction developments of their particular type of home. When finished, the development will provide a place where everyone can go and see all that modern housing has to offer; in other words, "Housing's century of progress."

W. Clifford Harvey

Little Things Change Appearance of Each Cottage

© Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Four Variations of the Cape Cod Cottage

Royal Barry Wills, Boston Architect, Has Furnished Proof in the Above Pictures That the Small, Low-Cost Home Need Not Look Like a Crackerbox. Four Different Variations Are Provided for the Small Home Without Deviation From the Price of $3500. Distinctive Touches Are Obtained by Changing the Roof, Windows, Front Doorway, and Fence. Landscaping Will Also Add to the Desired Results

Courts

(Continued from Page 9)

mer and fall months to study the district court system, and in an earlier majority report recommended division of the State into five district court groups, with salaried judges ranging from $8,000 to $2,700, according to the amount of business done by the courts. Under the present system, salaries range from $6,000 to $1,200, according to the population of the district served by each court.

Senator Considine would establish a salary of $7,000 for each of the district court judges and favors no further appointments of special justices, who sit when the courts are crowded with cases and receive $10 a day when working.

Part-Time Plan Scored

Criticizing the system of part-time judges, Senator Considine stated:

"It is not only distasteful but contrary to public respect . . . to permit members of the judiciary to be judges in the morning, corporation counsels and bank attorneys in the afternoon, and represent petitioners in probate court the following day.

"Not until judges are kept on one side of the bench, rather than on both sides, will the public have confidence in our district courts."

Under the Considine plan a $10,000-a-year chief justice would preside over the district court system. Each of the 14 counties would constitute a circuit in which the judges would travel to hear cases.

The 54 additional judges recommended by Senator Considine would be apportioned among the counties as follows: Berkshire County, 1; Bristol, 4; Essex, 5; Hampden, 4; Middlesex, 16; Norfolk, 4; Plymouth, 2; Suffolk, 12, and Worcester, 6.

Majority Suggestions

In the majority report, the first of the five recommended groups would consist of 26 of the larger courts, the judges to receive $8,000 a year. The judges of the 10 courts in the second group would receive $6,000. In the 14-court third group, the salary would be $5,000. The salary in the fourth group would be $3,500 in 12 courts, while in the 10 remaining courts the salary would be $2,700.

The majority report also recommended two possible methods of central control of the district courts.

1. Appointment of a chief justice to assign all cases and to be responsible for smooth operation of the courts.

2. Establishment of an administrative committee to guide court functions. A justice from each county would be deputized as administrator in his respective county.

O'Hara Pays Taxes To Free Property Of Federal Liens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11—The balance of federal income taxes for 1936, $10,599, was paid yesterday by Walter E. O'Hara, former Managing Director of Narragansett race track, in order to free his property track stock and racing stables of Government liens.

Taxes of Mrs. O'Hara totaling $20,923 from 1936 remained unpaid, however, and federal liens continued against her property. The action of Mr. O'Hara was believed taken particularly to free his stock holdings in the race track for possible sale. He owns about 25 per cent of the stock outstanding.

Three new Directors of the Association have been elected: Morgan Belmont of New York, partner of the investment firm of August Belmont & Co.; John J. Orr of East Providence, and John F. Letendre of Woonsocket. They replace Mr. O'Hara and Joseph A. L. Duffy, former Treasurer.

State Stewards Visit Fish Pier

Stewards of Massachusetts State institutions met at the Boston Fish Pier this afternoon with a view to becoming better acquainted with the different kinds of fish and their values, and to learn the most efficient ways of serving them.

Fish Pier interests want the institutions to have the best sea food obtainable and this program of education was arranged to enable the stewards to prevent substitution of cheaper priced grades, when the best fish has been paid for by the State.

Fish supplies for the State institutions have been bought on the lowest bid basis, and in the past there have been instances in which less expensive fish has been delivered when haddock, and other more costly varieties have been specified, it was said.

Connecticut Finds It Has Spare Cash

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross reports a surplus in the state's general fund for the first time in seven years.

The Governor said that during the last six months of the current fiscal year receipts of the fund have exceeded expenditures leaving a surplus of $224,300.17 to the credit of that item, the first since 1930-1931, in reviewing the financial status of the State during the half year period.

New Co-operative In Springfield Is About to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11—Total sales amounting to $38,788 during the first seven months' operation of its gasoline station and grocery store were reported by the Springfield Consumers' Co-operative, Inc., at its first annual meeting Tuesday night. The grocery division was not started until late in the summer.

Run on a cash basis with sales to members and non-members, the unit had a net income of $140 after charging off costs of organization and plant expansion and payment of taxes. A 4 per cent stock dividend was declared, but no patronage dividend was voted on this occasion, as it is deemed wiser to use the surplus to increase the usefulness of the service.

Plans are in shaping to open another store and another gasoline station soon in the residential district having the largest number of members and patrons. The members number nearly 500 and 280 non-members presented sale slips for patronage rebates. Grocery stocks are confined to canned and packaged goods.

A railway postal clerk who had been nominated from the floor for member of the directors board asked if the co-operative paid prevailing wage rates and if employees were permitted to join a union. He was told that better than prevailing wages were paid and that no objections lay in the way of the employees unionizing if they so desired.

S. C. Van Sickle and William G. Read were re-elected President and Treasurer, respectively.

Snow Prospects In N. H. Held Good

Enough snow tonight in New Hampshire resorts to assure satisfactory winter sports conditions this week-end is a strong probability, C. Harold Noyes, Boston Weather Bureau chief, predicted today.

For the Boston region the best he could promise was light snow tonight turning to rain, probably, on Saturday afternoon, in time for another winter sportless week end.

The lowest temperature tonight, he predicted, would be in the upper 20's compared to last night's low mark of 10 above in Boston.

The coldest officially recorded temperature in the United States and Canada last night was 42 below at Doucet, Quebec.

Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

more than the total in the 1937-38 budget.

Exodus of Wealthy

Opponents of the income-tax proposal have argued it might drive away from the State many wealthy families who have taken up legal residence in Rhode Island to escape income taxes in New York and elsewhere. Newport, particularly, would be affected.

The Tax Advisory Commission offered a solution to this problem. It suggested that persons who live in Rhode Island less than six months in the year be allowed to have an option of paying the income tax or paying a tax on intangible property. Most of the wealthy families in Newport would receive this option.

Governor Quinn made it clear, however, that he is against this plan. He announced that no change would be made in the intangible property tax and intimated no special consideration would be given for the wealthy.

* * *

O'Hara Resignation

The resignation of Walter E. O'Hara as an officer of the Narragansett Racing Association on Wednesday night brought to a climax a long wrangle over racing in Rhode Island and a battle of proxies waged by Mr. O'Hara and directors of the association seeking to have him removed. Announcement of the resignation was read at the stockholders' meeting. Mr. O'Hara had been President and Managing Director of the enterprise since its establishment in 1934.

Both sides in the controversy had appealed to stockholders for their support. Soon after the stockholders and their representatives gathered for the meeting this week, it became evident that the anti-O'Hara faction, led by former Judge James E. Dooley and Raymond J. McMahon, controlled a majority of the votes. Under the terms of his resignation Mr. O'Hara received $25,000 for his unexpired contract with the association.

The prospect was seen that racing meets at the Narragansett track might be permitted this year. Governor Quinn has announced repeatedly that he would not allow racing as long as Mr. O'Hara was in control, and has intimated that racing would be permitted under a new management. Mr. Dooley, the vice-president, will act as president until the directors select a permanent president.

Meanwhile the Rhode Island Inter-Church Commission for Social Action called on the Governor for a state-wide referendum to decide whether or not racing shall be permitted any longer.

Textile

(Continued from Page 9)

of the tolerance of the C. I. O. toward trade unionism that the craft union set-up in New Bedford has been taken over without any effort at change.

Signs of Revolt

Signs of revolt against the pay-cutting union officers are already evident in New Bedford. The Executive Committee of the Carders and Ring Spinners Local, chartered to the T. W. O. C., held a meeting two weeks ago at which its Secretary, Herbert Severs, was charged with secretly agreeing to the pay cut without consulting his union. He was represented at the hearing, according to C. I. O. officials in Boston, by Jacob Minkin, an attorney who has represented one of the manufacturers on several occasions. The union Secretary faces possible ouster at a further meeting of the committee tomorrow.

The seven unions and secretaries suspended are: Loomfixers, William E. G. Batty; Slashers and Helpers, Edmund H. Yelle; Ring Twisters and Yarn Finishers, Manuel Silva; Knitters and Helpers, Leonard Rogers; Textile Maintenance Men, Fred Heptonstall; Carders and Ring Spinners, Herbert Severs; and Weavers, Abraham Binns. The last two were suspended from the T. W. O. C., the others from the U. T. W. A.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

Robert G. Wilson, parried and reparried all thrusts of Councillors seeking to find out the status of the project known as Old Harbor Village.

Warned that the City Council had appointed him and that his reappointment would come before them again next year, Mr. Carroll refused to make any more illuminating statements than to point out that the Federal Government owned the project and hence was the only agency to answer the 46-point questionnaire sent to the Housing Authority by Councilor Wilson. The Housing Authority has no jurisdiction, he said, until some sort of lease is drawn under which the Government transfers operation of the project to the Housing Authority.

"Does that mean that you intend to quibble?" asked Councillor Wilson.

"It does, if that's what you call it," replied Mr. Carroll.

The question asked in the questionnaire and reiterated by Councillor Wilson at the hearing today, had to do with ownership, control, and occupancy of the housing project. The Committee had been authorized by the Council to find out all that it could about the housing project. But it knew no more when the hearing was over than when it started.

Under an agreement consummated by the Mansfield Administration, the Federal Government is supposed to pay the city $9200 as a service charge to make up for the city's losses in taxes on the tax-exempt project. This agreement is unsatisfactory to the Tobin Administration, it was learned at the hearing. The Mayor will take up the issue of a larger service payment when he goes to Washington next week, according to Councillor Wilson.

Asked by Councillor John F. Dowd if it was not the province of the Housing Authority to furnish all information in its hands, Mr. Carroll replied: 'Not if this means giving information to those who expect to get something from the city."

Questioned by Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, concerning the basis upon which the $9,200 service charge was arrived at, the Authority representative declined to reply "before a hostile audience."

Stetler tonight. Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are expected to attend.

M. Duperrey sails for France tomorrow from New York on the Ile de France of the French Line.

Flat Rate Motor Insurance Loses

Flat rate compulsory automobile insurance rate proposals for Massachusetts received their annual defeat in the House yesterday by a roll call vote of 135 to 71.

Every year bills are filed to substitute the flat rate for the present system of establishing different rates in various zones according to the loss record of the cities and towns. And, every year these bills are defeated by members from the large number of smaller cities and towns now receiving low rates.

The defeat this year disposed of 15 bills to abolish the present system and establish a uniform rate which is figured would amount to approximately $32.

In the Senate a bill filed by Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, (R), exempting motor-driven wheelchairs used by invalids from compulsory insurance and registration was passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

Two firsts were successful in the House yesterday—the first speech made by Representative John F. Aspell, Roxbury, as Democratic floor leader, in support of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's first veto of the current session. The Governor's veto of a bill which would prevent town officials of Dedham from acting as town meeting members at large was upheld by a vote of 127 to 77.

Turkey Broilers Reach Markets

New delicacies from far and near have put in an appearance this week end at Boston markets. There are turkey broilers from Iowa, hot-house asparagus from Illinois—a new source of supply as far as Boston is concerned—and tasty nectarines from Chili.

The turkey broilers are a new hatch and are moderate in both weight and price. Weighing from two to five pounds apiece, they are selling for from 38 to 48 cents a pound. The asparagus is of excellent quality and high price — 60 cents for a bunch of seven stalks. The nectarines are commended for their flavor and are priced at from 50 to 60 cents a dozen.

Florida strawberries are at the lowest price of the season—from 15 to 17 cents a pint—and are at their very best as far as flavor and general condition go.

Lower prices for butter, eggs and various cuts of meat contribute to a further reduction in the cost of living. Lamb is particularly popular just now at from 24 cents a pound for legs and loins, 20 to 30 cents for rib chops, and 13 cents for forequarters.

Teachers to Meet On Increment Cut

The Boston Elementary Teachers' Club, representing 1500 Boston school teachers, today called a special meeting for next Monday afternoon at the Hotel Bellevue to discuss and presumably object to pay cuts in special divisions of the public schools voted last night by the School Committee.

The committee voted 3 to 1 to cut $96 from the pay of 90 elementary teachers assigned to schools in crowded sections of the city: the North End, South Boston, West End, and other points. This reduction, Chairman Henry J. Smith asserted, was not a real salary cut. Rather, he said, it was merely the abolition of special increments awarded to teachers on these special assignments 28 years ago. Abolition of the $96 increments, he said, will not affect the basic salary schedules of the teachers. Chairman Smith was supported in this vote by Dr. Patrick J. Foley and Joseph C. White. Former chairman Frederick R. Sullivan voted against the proposal.

The committee also voted 4 to 1 to cut out special increments of $288 each received by seven other teachers—four high school teachers and three submasters. For more than 20 years special increments have been given to teachers in these seven particular positions who have special duties in addition to regular teaching routine. These cuts also will not affect the basic salary schedules, Chairman Smith declared. On this measure he was supported by Dr. Foley, Mr. White and Joseph Lee. Mr. Sullivan again voted "no."

If no further action is taken on these measures a total cut of about $10,500 will be made in this year's school budget. That other cuts may also be made was indicated last night in Chairman Smith's plea for more economy in the school system. Mr. Smith told the committee that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin must be given all support possible in his drive to reduce municipal costs and it is believed that several other economy proposals will be placed before the committee in the ensuing weeks.

But opposition by teachers throughout the school system is expected to last night's moves for economy. In addition to the general meeting of the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club on Monday, special meetings of the executive boards of the Boston Intermediate Teachers Club and the Boston Teachers Club have been called for next Tuesday at the Hotel Bellevue.

Honors for World Rotary President

The international president of the worldwide organization of Rotary Clubs, Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France, will be guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the Boston Rotary Club at 6:30 in the Hotel

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Ile de France	Feb. 13	Plymouth	Feb. 18	Feb. 11	6:00 pm	Feb. 12	6:00 am
*Samaria	Feb. 12	Cobh	Feb. 20	Feb. 12	7:00 pm		
Pres. Harding	Feb. 16	Plymouth	Feb. 24	Feb. 15	6:00 pm	Feb. 16	6:00 am
Hansa	Feb. 16	Cherbourg	Feb. 24	Feb. 15	6:00 pm	Feb. 16	6:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Feb. 19	Feb. 14	6:00 pm	Feb. 14	7:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 1	Feb. 24	4 p. m.	Feb. 24	7:30 p. m.
Monterey	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 26	4 p. m.	Feb. 26	7:30 p. m.

*Great Britain and Ireland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Cleveland Orchestra Invades Boston

After an absence of 12 years, the Cleveland Orchestra returned to Boston last night to give a concert in Symphony Hall under the direction of its distinguished conductor, Artur Rodzinski. Large numbers of the musical public of this city were able to restrain their curiosity about an artistic development in another center, but there was an audience of respectable size which welcomed the visitors warmly and rewarded their performance with enthusiasm.

The concert was stimulating. It is good for us to hear other orchestras than our own, orchestras with other textures and colors of tone, and led by conductors with their own notions of interpretation. Although Mr. Rodzinski is a leader of international experience and fame, his orchestra still seems to reflect some of the characteristics which we regard as Middle-Western. Its tone is bright and rather hard, its utterance incisive, its technique precise. Mr. Rodzinski, conducting without score (except in an accompaniment for his soloist), was always the master, in control of every detail. Everything about the performance was notably efficient.

The program, too, was interesting. It opened with Julius Wertheim's orchestration of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, which suffers from some of the common complaints of such transcriptions, but which is undeniably effective in the concert hall. Mr. Rodzinski, who was a protégé of Mr. Stokowski's, comes legitimately by his interest in such scores. His performance of this one was forthright and clean cut.

Shostakovich's First Symphony was given a brilliant rendition. Its amusing style, roughly in the Prokofieff tradition, gives much pleasure, especially in the first two movements, which recall again and again "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk." Into the third movement comes the shadow of Wagner, and the last movement does that master too much honor.

After the intermission came two (or rather three) numbers from

The Arts in Boston

Strauss: the Dance of the Seven Veils and the final scene from "Salome," and "Till Eulenspiegel." The soloist in the "Salome" music was Rose Pauly, the noted Viennese dramatic soprano whose singing of "Elektra" with the New York Philharmonic last year made an enormous impression. Last night Mme. Pauly confirmed the impression received over the radio last season of a brilliant lyrical actress whose voice is dramatically expressive though not without shortcomings from the viewpoint of pure vocalism. She brought to her interpretation of Salome's scene with the head of John the Baptist not only vocal but histrionic resources, the latter to a degree not commonly seen on the concert platform.

Mr. Rodzinski's readings of the orchestral items from Strauss were provocative. Salome's Dance became under his baton a barbaric rite which was singularly lacking in sensuousness. "Till" was rather mechanical. Few conductors seem to be able to bring out the humor of this score and Mr. Rodzinski is not one of them. His performance was expert but it missed many of the witty subtleties of expression and failed altogether to give value to the final note of mocking pathos.

L. A. S.

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"

Would you like to be wafted, as gently as winter's first snowfall, out of the tedium of income taxes, armament programs and the high cost of living to spend 80 minutes with as charming a company as you are ever likely to meet? If so, then run, do not walk, to the Keith Memorial Theater, where "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" now reign supreme.

With a salaam to the technical artistry—which no amount of publicity will ever convince us is not sheer magic—our highest enthusiasm was divided between Dopey and the birds and animals. The Disney artists have surpassed themselves in the drawing and animation of small creatures. The scene in which the squirrels, rabbits, chipmunks, birds, deer, raccoons and tortoises make friends with Snow White, through their mutual timidity, is a masterpiece of poignancy and humor.

Dopey, the happy-go-lucky prankster, is a clown in the true Chaplin tradition. Always just out of step, the fellow invariably delegated to do the dirty work, he manages to make us laugh at him and with him simultaneously. Each of the other dwarfs also has his distinctive characteristics—Doc, whose attempts at leadership invariably foul on scrambled words; Grumpy, a "wimmin" hater finally won over by Snow White; Bashful, who blushes to the roots of his beard whenever Snow White speaks to him; Happy, as genial as his name implies; Sneezy, whose gargantuan explosions are something to make Samuel Goldwyn's hurricane look to its laurels, and Sleepy, who opens his eyes and stops yawning long enough to save a situation now and then.

There are undoubtedly scenes in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" which some young children may find too exciting. Most parents will probably want to see the film for themselves first and then decide whether it is suitable for little Ferdinand and Letitia. This procedure will serve a double purpose, since it will furnish the grown-ups with an excuse for seeing the picture a second time.

Vic Hyde, "one-man band"; Georges Campo, mimic and pantomime, and Wynne Murray, singing star of "Babes in Arms," head the stage show. There is also a special "Snow White" number.

"The Kid Comes Back"

"The Kid Comes Back," which began yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, was presumably intended as Wayne Morris's vehicle. But Barton MacLane, with his real character study of a veteran pugilist, hopped into the driver's seat as the charabanc left the curb and he remains at the wheel through out. The old battler (Mr. MacLane) cannot understand why the Kid (Mr. Morris) will not fight him for the championship just because he has become engaged to the veterans sister (June Travis). All ends well, however, and despite its unsavory surroundings, "The Kid Comes Back" is a well-paced, entertaining film.

In view of Hollywood's exaggeration under normal circumstances, it is not difficult to imagine what "Sh! the Octopus," in which the exaggerations of spook mysteries are exaggerated, is like. Hugh Herbert and Allen Jenkins provide what fun there is. Sh!

"Cheekers"

The Metropolitan Theater this week presents a lively stage show (its last, by the way). Honors go generally to the dancing though the eight Virginians do some of their most agreeable harmonizing. The Mayfields toss Virginia about in that careless adagio way, Senator Ford rambles more or less amusingly about the news and the Novello Brothers whistle like birds and tumble to their own violin accompaniment.

"Checkers," the screen attraction, will be enjoyed by those who see nothing untoward in children's being race horse jockeys, who feel that tripping running horses for screen thrills is perfectly justified, and who enjoy Jane Withers. In other words, a picture of limited appeal. Stuart Erwin, Una Merkel, Marvin Stephens and Andrew Tombes are in the cast.

"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo"

Charlie Chan, the Honolulu detective whose aphorisms are as renowned as his criminological talents, is closing his career this week at the Keith Boston Theater. His latest and last, "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," runs along the entertaining Chan formula. Just as Charlie and his Number One Son are departing for Paris and home, their taxi breaks down and before one can say Mer Méditérannée, they are plump in the middle of a mystery replete with stolen bonds, a beautiful mannequin and other stock props and characters. Harold Huber, who covers himself with honors in the role of a French police official, Keye Luke, Robert Kent, Virginia Field and Sidney Blackmer are in the cast.

Completing an agreeable program is "Happy Landing." J. D. B.

Policeman of the Sea

Coast Guard Cutter Tahoe Starting Today for Ice Patrol Duty in Atlantic Iceberg Area

Aiken Calls for a Lincoln

(Continued from Page 9)

selection of Abraham Lincoln as standard bearer.

"Lincoln, probably more than any other man of our country, characterized the American ideal that even the humblest have the opportunity to be great, and the pages of history repeatedly unfold the fact that the greatness of the humble can be equaled only by the humbleness of the great.

"Lincoln came into the national picture at a time when the stream of our history was rushing from the rocky hills to deepen and widen onto the plains into a fuller national development. . . . Inherent in the greatness of Lincoln we find simplicity, sincerity, unselfishness, charity, and faith. Supreme among the needs today we find simplicity, sincerity, unselfishness, charity, and faith.

"The results of the class legislation, which Lincoln recognized and feared, are recorded in the saddest pages of American history. Can we today afford to have spots of class privilege and bitterness and exploitation in our industrial system comparable to those which existed in agriculture in Lincoln's day? Shall we permit the desire for power and authority in one group, or the desire for wealth among another, to lead us to another cataclysm?"

Governor Aiken closed with a description of a Yankee farm, replete with foods and comfort but in need of a profitable market for surplus vegetables, grain, and milk. Then he described a poor city family in dire need of just what the farmer had to offer.

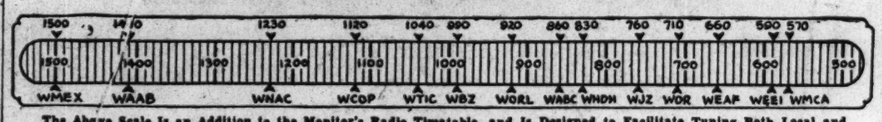
Tahoe Takes Over Atlantic Patrol In Iceberg Area

From seal protection to ice patrol will be the unusually wide scope covered by the log of the sleek, white, Coast Guard cutter Tahoe, the electric turbine pride of the service, which is to sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard late today for its first tour of duty in the International Ice Patrol of the North Atlantic.

Built at Quincy, Mass., 10 years ago, the Tahoe was based at San Francisco until a few months ago, with service in the Bering Sea on the Seal Patrol from April to September, where fog is as thick and as frequent as on the Grand Banks off Newfoundland, according to those who have been in both localities. The Seal Patrol extended from Vancouver Island to the Aleutian Islands and Nome, Alaska. The cutters drove away poachers in the fisheries off Alaska and now, in the North Atlantic, the Tahoe is to warn off ships from the presence of icebergs.

Lieut. Commander Clarence H. Dench is making his first ice patrol cruise as officer in charge. Only once before has he served in the ice patrol in any capacity and that was as a junior officer. Today he has command of the Tahoe and directs all work of the ice patrol, including that of the Cutter Pontchartrain that is to operate in conjunction with the Tahoe.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Tilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dance Time	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	Talk, Rep. Ham. Fish	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 M. Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Tino Rossi, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Elinor Sherry; chorus	The Staley Players: dramatization
8:15 Whiteman Orch.; comedy; soloists	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch		Studio speaker	Louise Farley, songs
8:30			"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
8:45				
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; Anna May Wong; Gail Patrick; preview; music	Rotary speaker	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Mikado"	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15	Talk from Dublin		Operetta: "Mikado"	"Down Memory Lane"
9:30	Roth String Quartet	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Bamberger Symphony Orchestra; soloist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	Roth String Quartet			Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; James Melton; Nadine Connor; orchestra	University of Wisconsin Founders' Day program	"First Nighter"; sketch.	"Twenty Years Ago and Today"; sketch	Vin Vincent's Orch.
10:15		"First Nighter"; sketch.		Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Paul Martin's Orch.	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": dramatization: soloists; popular orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network speakers	Dorothy Thompson		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service		Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Bolognini's Orchestra	Rendezvous Rhythms
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Lincoln's Birthday	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Piddler's Pancy"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloist	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Piddler's Pancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, songs	Mlle. Nadia Boulanger,	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	French musician	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Young People's	Maida Severn, songs	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Hillbilly Tunes
11:15 Concert: New	Minute Men: vocal	"Tête-à-Tête"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Dusty Rider"
11:30 York Philharmonic	"Our Barn": children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Symphony; Rudolph Ganz, con.	program	Youth"; concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 N. Y. Philharmonic	Review	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"; Jack,	Home Hour; Farm	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Bill, Ray	Bureau Federation;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires	speakers; orchestra.	Marimba Melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee; variety	The Hemingways	Piano soloist	L. Noble's Orchestra
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee; variety	Vocal Trio	Glee Club concert	Short Story Editor
2:00 Lincoln's Birthday	Metropolitan Opera:	Columbia University's	Vocalists; orchestra	Minstrel Show
2:15 Party	Verdi's "Othello"	Alumni day	Vocalists; orchestra	Minstrel Show
2:30 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera:	Columbia University's	Sport matinee	"Cornhuskers"
2:45 Dartmouth Winter	Verdi's "Othello"	Almni day	"Musical Journal"	"Cornhuskers"
3:00 Carnival	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies"; soloists; orchestra	Hillbilly music	Blue Strings
3:15 Merrymakers; orch.	Verdi's "Othello"		Hillbilly music	Stephen Charles' Orch.
3:30 Merrymakers; orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
3:45 Lincoln's Birthday	Verdi's "Othello"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	Bob Causer's Orchestra	Sport reports
4:00 Dartmouth Winter	Metropolitan Opera:	Chamber concert	International House students' forum	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:15 Carnival	Verdi's "Othello"	Chamber concert		"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 Vocalists	Metropolitan Opera:	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Saturday Jam Session
4:45 Four Clubmen	Verdi's "Othello"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Jack Ward
5:00 Story of Industry	Metropolitan Opera	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	M. Frederiek's Orch.	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball: School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue"	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Chick Webb's Or.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch.	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Talk, Professor Rogers	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Variety program	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	Variety program	Kennel show	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Pancho's Orchestra	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Sports commentator	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 Columbia Workshop; dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; vocal trio; orchestra	Barnstormers; orch. soloists	Melody ensemble
8:15	Popular orchestra			Organ concert
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; comedy; orchestra.	"Continental Review"	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee		Lincoln Day Dinner:	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Lincoln Day Address by	Gov. Geo. Aiken, Vt.	Kennel Club Show
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Senator Vandenburg	Chicago Symphony	National Republican
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Club Lincoln Day
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	"Abraham Lincoln"	erick Stock, conductor	Dinner; speakers
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Orchestra, Dr. Fred-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	erick Stock, conductor	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Sen. Schwellenbach	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Chicago Symphony	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Orchestra	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15 "Ounce 'er Fun"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	M. Baird's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra

Short Wave Programs

For Saturday, Feb. 12

Boston—4 p. m.—Lincoln Program: "With Malice Toward None," Prof. John C. Scammell; "A Boy's Impression of Lincoln," William R. Rathvon. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZK, 19.7m, 15.18 meg; JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

Budapest—4 p. m.—Royal Opera House Orchestra. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"Music Hall" with the BBC Variety Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.4m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31.1m, 9.6meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luin: "Famous Singers of Old." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

London—8:10 p. m.—Ice Hockey: World Championship Series from Prague. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSJ, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

For Sunday, Feb. 13

London—2 p. m.—"Victorian Melodies"; chorus; orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Current Topics. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Boston—5:20 p. m.—"In the College President's Study"; Dr. Ernest M. Best, Springfield College. W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—A Sunday Evening's Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—6:06 p. m.—"The Music of Handel"; piano soloist. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.56m, 9.51meg, GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian folk melodies. HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; opera, one act. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

London—8:20 p. m.—"The Symphonies of Beethoven, No. 7"; BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.53m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.32m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.56m, 9.51meg; GSL 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Foreign News Exchange.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold," by David Ross; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Consuelo De La Mar, lyric soprano; stage stars; interview.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), New Poetry Hour; A. M. Sullivan.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; talk; soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition; soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Fog Murrey; Marriet Hilliard.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America"; historical drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Barbara Stanyck; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harry Conn, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Lauritz Melchior, tenor; symphony orchestra, Frits Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Constance Bennett in "I Will Be King."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Phyllis Kraeuter, cellist; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; soloist; concert orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham and H. V. Kaltenborn.

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when we are invariably amused. Not that being amused is anything new in our life, for we're really perpetually in that state . . . but at this time there is always particular cause; inasmuch as there's always somebody around who starts in shouting to the world in general that it's going to be a "suity spring." Meaning that suits will be in evidence. But since when haven't they been? They're an old standby, and nearly every woman's wardrobe boasts of at least one well-tailored suit to fall back on, or use as a good background.

So we're going to be different. We aren't even going to hint that with the official arrival of spring you'll see a lot of suits, for they're as inevitable as the local robin. And we think it would be a bit difficult for any one style faction to keep women from buying them, regardless of whether they were supposedly, in or out!

Man-tailored suits always come in for their share of recognition, and it is only natural that you should look for a shop that's well known for its man-tailoring. That is, if they carry women's clothes as well. And Kennedy's . . . at Summer and Hawley Street . . . does. In fact they specialize in women's wear, just as they specialize in men's. (And children's, too, for that matter, their boys' department will take care of all the demands of young Horace; regardless of whether it's dressy or slightly casual clothes that he wants.) Their collection this season includes the inevitable two-skirt suit . . . the Manley classic of fine men's-wear worsted. The kind you like so well. And the fact that it has the two skirts along with it makes its acquisition doubly attractive, because you can double up on it with the suit, or team the skirts up with the loose-sleeved blouses so popular right now. One skirt is perfectly plain (oxford gray), and the other is the pencil-striped skirt. The latter has a kick-pleat right in front . . . the former allows for more leeway in walking by means of the two slits. One on either side. But best of all, the price for all this bit of tailoring is but $19.95. Up on the third floor.

♣♣♣

Blouse and skirt effect attractive

Speaking of the popularity of the loose-sleeved blouse back there reminds us of the blouse and skirt effect the afternoon dress we saw at Plotkin Brothers has. All one piece, but you'd think it was a two-piece affair . . . what with the wide red patent leather belt that's right there a-midriff! Of flat crepe . . . the top, or blouse of pure white, with a little shirtwaist collar, and the skirt all black.

♣♣♣

High class perfume in economical shape

The woman in your life would certainly be no end pleased with even a few drops of some perfume she's been yearning for, but hasn't been able to get because of the huge price charged for most bottles. And you can take care of this desire of hers, and a Valentine's Day gift at the same time, by buying a little hobnail glass jewel top flaçon that will hold a dram (which may not sound like much but a woman can go a long way on merely a dram) of some scent like Guerlain's Shalimar, Chanel's No. 5, LeLong's Indiscret, Roger and Gallet's Fleurs d'Amour, or Lentheric's Tweed. And for very little. Well at least in comparison. Depending upon the perfume the bottle is yours for from 50 cents up to $2. And will she thank you for remembering her favorite! At T. D. Whitney's Temple Place through to West Street shop.

♣♣♣

High grade mattress at a popular price

Just in case you've been threatening to do something specific about that mattress you sleep on nights . . . or rather, the one you try to sleep on, but can't, due to the bumps and lumps and sags it has accumulated over many years . . . may we call your attention to the sale of Simmons inner spring mattresses that Hovey's is having now? Just another feature in their February Furniture Sale values. Price perhaps being foremost in your mind (after the Simmons) we hasten to tell you that it's but $19.95. And we understand it's the same one that's been selling for $29.50. Which makes quite a difference. You have your choice of full, three-quarter, or twin-bed size for the same price. It has many of the features that those in the know usually look for in a quality mattress. And we were told that every mattress is sent out in a sealed carton. Which means that little Horace and Angelica will have something to play and build with, and next to a piano we can't think of anything better to have arrive in a carton!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

The Silver Bamboo

invites you to view its interesting collection of rare Chinese arts and crafts recently shipped from Shanghai.

Pewter, Porcelain, Painting, Bronze, Embroidery, Jewelry

164 Newbury Street BOSTON

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

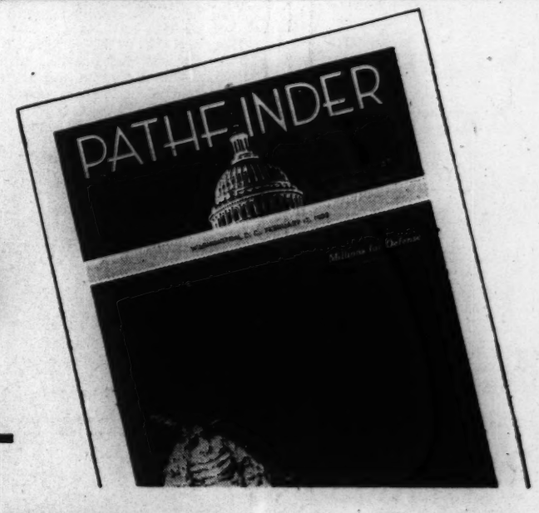
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 13

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Be Well Informed!



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Skiing: Book Reviews Gains Of 'The International Sport'

For the European traveling through the United States this time of year, one of the phenomena of American life—one of the things he will talk about on his return home—is the craze for skiing. A comparatively new sport here, mushroomed into acceptance overnight and a $20,000,000 item in the Nation's bookkeeping ledger last year, it has transformed living in mountain communities of the East and the West and has changed what formerly was a "snowed-in" season into "friendly winter," to be enjoyed by young and old.

To bring skiing, here and abroad, within focus, The Derrydale Press has compiled a monumental, encyclopedic work. Twenty-one authorities on the various phases of the sport have contributed from their special fields—the origins of skiing, down-mountain racing, jumping, cross-country running, ski mountaineering and the nature of snow and the influence of wind and weather, the history of the binding, the development of skiing in the United States and Canada, ski instruction and ski schools in Austria and Switzerland, the Olympic Winter Games and the Fédération Internationale de Ski.

An Important Work

These papers have been assembled to produce the handsomely illustrated and distinguished format of "Skiing: The International Sport," edited by Roland Palmedo (New York: The Derrydaye Press; de luxe edition of 60 copies, $100; regular edition of 950 copies, $35). Mr. Palmedo, chairman of the Committee on International Competition of the National Ski Association of America, emphasizes in his foreword the two things which stand out through the book: the newness of the sport and its rapid development, and the universality with which it has been taken up wherever there are snow and hills.

The volume is not a year book, although much of the material has been embodied in such excellent publications as the American Ski Annual or the British Ski Year Book, whose distinguished editor, Mr. Arnold Lunn, contributes a chapter on downhill racing. Nor is it a textbook on technique, although two valuable chapters come from Hannes Schneider, the great teacher of St. Anton am Arlberg, originator of the "Arlberg technique," who gives an autobiographical account of his early working out of a technique of skiing and the development of the ski school in Austria; and Christian Rubi, head of the ski school at Wengen and technical adviser of the Association of Swiss Ski Schools, outlines ski fundamentals and the basis of Swiss running technique.

Few of the contributors become pontifical and while there is much that is a matter of record in the chapters, the several authors write reasonably, enthusiastically, of their special interests in the sport.

Four Americans, in addition to Mr. Palmedo, are represented: Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., president of the National Ski Association of America; Charles N. Proctor of Boston, former Dartmouth Star and intercollegiate champion and member of the U. S. 1928 Olympic Team; Richard Durrance of Dartmouth College, American "ace"; and Mrs. Alice Damrosch Wolfe of St. Anton and New York, who is credited with the splendid achievements of the 1937 women's team abroad.

Ski History in America

In tracing the history of skiing in America and its formal organization, Mr. Langley sees in the phenomenal development in this country a higher standard as well as greater popularization in its recreational form.

"Thought of for many years in the United States as a difficult, dangerous sport only for a few," he writes, "skiing has been taken up only recently by the average American. . . . Successful methods of instructing in Austria and Switzerland have been introduced into America. Adding these methods to the fine technique of the Norwegian and Swedish advocates, practiced here for many years, all melted up, produce the style of the American skier—he, as usual, taking advantage of the best methods found everywhere and putting them together for best use in the terrain at hand. . . .

"During the holiday week-end of Feb. 22, 1936, when weather conditions were ideal for skiing in the Eastern area, it was estimated by transportation experts that 300,000 people in New England and New York were enjoying skiing . . . fundamentally one of the most healthful recreations, one of the most thrilling sports, and one of the strong influences for comradeship, international good will, and sturdy American manhood and womanhood."

College Contributions

Mr Durrance, an undergraduate at Dartmouth and for four years the leading American downhill and slalom racer, member of the 1936 U. S. Olympic and F. I. S. teams, forecasts the setting of a Giant Slalom. Mr. Proctor writes on the history and development of skiing in America and the part Dartmouth has played in that advance.

Artur Zettersten of Stockholm, director of the Swedish Ski Museum, discusses the origins of the ski—swamp skis or small foot canoes to traverse boggy ground back beyond recorded history. Thor Tangvald of Paris, Norwegian langlauf and jumping champion and one of the world's authorities on the design and manufacture of skis, writes of the ski of today.

Birger Ruud of Kongsberg, Norway, the world's outstanding jumper, describes the technique and aerodynamics of the flight from lofty trestle and runway to the landing hill below. For contrast in style and material, Luis Trenker of Berlin, mountaineer, director of the most successful European ski films, gold medalist of the German Ski Association, leavens the encyclopedic total with two descriptive sketches, a wartime training episode and an Eastern mountain trip, of great charm.

Peter Lunn adds a chapter on training for racing, and Armas Palamaa of Helsingfors, leader of the Finnish ski teams in many international events, gives a detailed description of the Finnish contribution and cross-country skiing in Finland. Carl J. Luther of Munich, author, and editor of Der Winter, writes with authority on the history and development of ski racing.

Technicalities and records of the organized sport, and changes ahead, are covered by Count de Baillet Latour in the Olympic Winter Games, and by Maj. N. R. Oestgaard of Oslo on The International Ski Federation (F. I. S.) as present president of the governing body of 28 member nations. Adolf Attenhofer brings bindings up to date and two other worth-while chapters are the specialized research and experience of the eminent Gerald Seligman of Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Dr. H. Hoek of Davos-Dorf, Switzerland, on snow and ski mountaineering. H. P. Douglas of Montreal, dean of Canadian skiing, chronicles the history in Canada of this most fascinating of all sports.

The volume is superbly illustrated in color plates, etchings and drawing. The 275 photographs used are the choice from more than 2500 examined by the editor. E. B. T.

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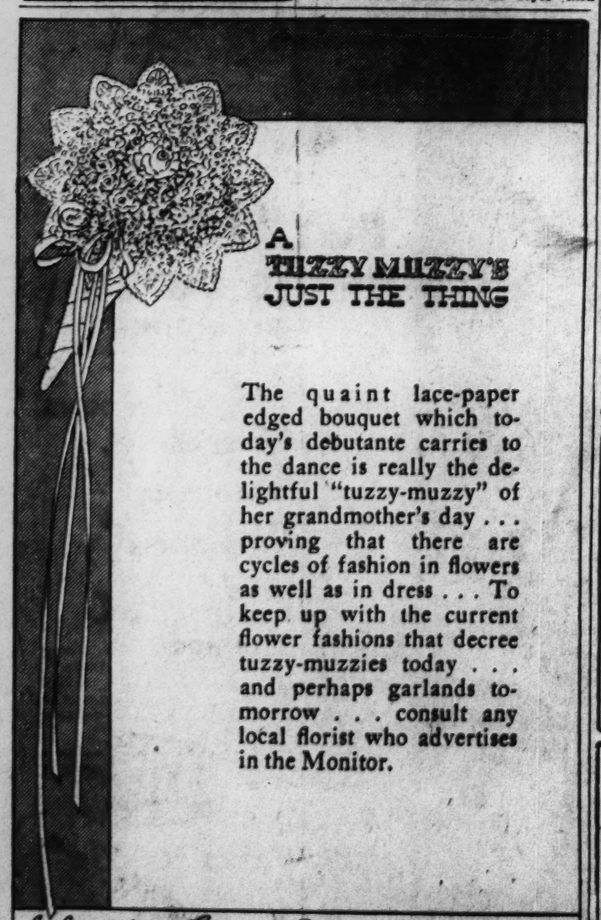

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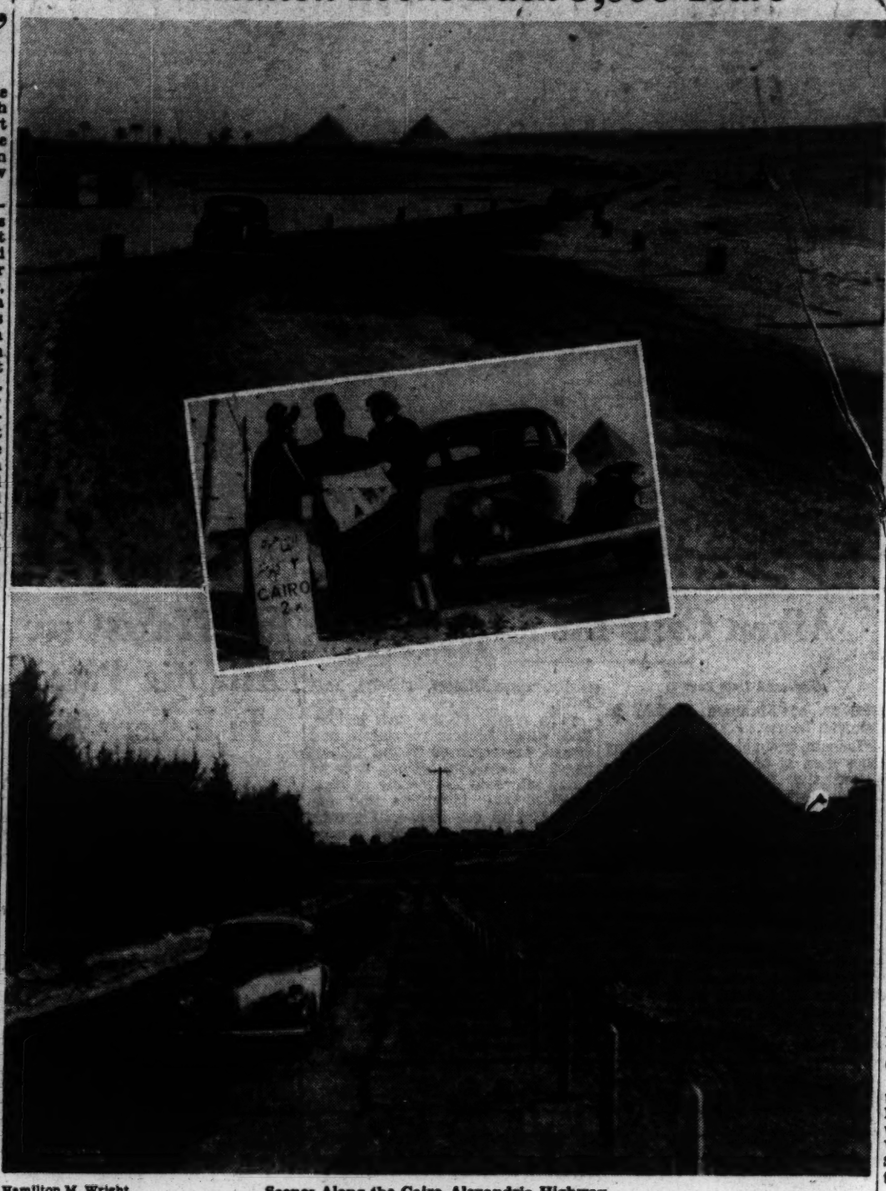

Hamilton M. Wright

Scenes Along the Cairo-Alexandria Highway

A Well-Paved Asphalt Road Takes the Traveler by the Ancient Pyramids Erected About 3000 Years Before the Christian Era. Insert Shows Tourists Studying the Road Map at One of the "Boones" or Milestones, With Its Inscription in Both English and Arabic

Egypt Opens Wide the Door to Its Antiquity

While in New York the other day I met an old travel colleague who recently had returned from an extensive tour of Egypt. Despite the fact my friend is a veteran traveler I never have seen him so enthusiastic about a trip as he was over his journey about the land of the Pyramids. One of the reasons for his enthusiasm was due to the plan which the Egyptian Government has put into effect, making travel in Egypt more economical. And because of this, more tourists, especially Americans, are flocking to Egypt, he pointed out, thus making traveling conditions far more interesting. "One certainly appreciates meeting a fellow-American," he said, "when in such a strange country as this."

Of course, we all know that in Egypt the splendors of the ancient world go hand in hand with every comfort and luxury of modern civilization. In its movement to afford the traveler the finest services of Egypt at moderate cost, the Government has enjoyed the full cooperation of tourist agencies and steamship companies. Not only has travel to Egypt been greatly improved and reduced in cost, but transportation and living costs in Egypt itself have reached a point where one may reside as economically as in Rome or Paris.

Egypt has constructed hundreds of miles of excellent roads along with new bridges. Much restoration work has been in progress and tourists today may see many ancient temples and churches repaired and redecorated. In Cairo vast slum clearance projects have been under way and clean paved streets now lead through the old Arabic section of the city where parts of the "Arabian Nights" were written. The services of guides have been placed under the jurisdiction of the police department. Anyone may have his or her hall porter telephone to the Central Bureau and secure an intelligent English-speaking guide at a fixed and moderate price.

* * *

There are numerous recreational advantages about Cairo, including four 18-hole golf courses. Of the 18-hole courses, only one, that of the Gezira Sporting Club, is a grass course. The three others, at the Maadi, Helouan, and Heliopolis Country Clubs, are all desert courses, that is, of sand, and offer a much more difficult and thrilling game. There is a fine swimming pool at Mena House near the Pyramids and there are several in Cairo. Tennis courts are almost everywhere, drawing Europe's outstanding Davis Cup players to the yearly winter tournaments.

The question of what to wear is always important to travelers going to Egypt. Many Egypt-bound tourists—particularly at this season of the year—have been of the opinion that they were going into a hot country, b t have discovered that the weather during December, January, and February is far too cool for summer attire. Though the days are clear and sunny and often pleasantly warm at midday, it is cool at night and in the morning.

For women light-weight woolen coats and skirts, or woolen jumper suits are advisable. Some wash dresses of heavy silk or shantung should be added, preferably combined with light coats to match, as these will be useful at Luxor, 450 miles south of Cairo, and Assouan 130 miles more, where the winter days are about 10 degrees warmer than Cairo. In fact, at Luxor, you can spring out in your Palm Beach garb.

* * *

It is impossible to see all of Egypt or even all the most interesting sights of Cairo in a single visit. Outstanding, of course, is the great Cairo Museum containing the finest relics of ancient Egypt to be found anywhere, including the priceless Tut-ankh-Amun collection. But there are also the Arabic Museum filled with priceless illuminated volumes of ancient Islam, the Coptic Museum devoted to the Christian Coptic Church, the Egyptian Historical Museum, the Museum of Modern Art and a score of others. There are in and near Cairo trade schools where the exquisite Arabic arts are being revived under government patronage.

Many new automobile journeys have been opened up for motorists. Aside from such well known tours as between Cairo and Suez and along the Suez Canal to Port Said, or between Cairo and Alexandria over the new modern highway, or across the Libyan desert to Fayoum, the adventurous motorist now in safety can visit remote spots almost unknown to tourists a decade ago. Among them are the Temple of Jupiter Amon, the oracle consulted by the Greeks and Romans, in Siwa oasis and Siwas towering skyscrapers of mud reaching almost 200 feet in air, Wady'n Natrun and Temple of the Virgin, the Greek monasteries of Mount Sinai, and the oasis of Kharga. The Royal Automobile Club of Egypt, under royal sponsorship, has maps of all roads, including the desert routes, lists of all filling stations and repair shops throughout Egypt. It has offices in Alexandria, Port Said, and Cairo where information is cheerfully provided.

Within the past year a stone monument to Amenhotep II, 1447 B. C. has been uncovered near the Sphinx. The sum total of all the excavations in this area, only seven miles from Cairo, has been to disclose more than 100 interesting sculptures in stone, and numerous inscribed columns, passageways, several serdabs, and many tombs four or five of which have been intact. The Valley of the Kings is reached by a good highway leading from the river bank opposite Luxor. The underground approaches to the tombs have been improved while the walls of the long sandstone coridors and the tombs themselves are now illuminated by incandescent lights, throwing into bold relief the almost countless colors seem as vivid as though painted yesterday.

Monitor Travelitalks
By M. Le Tour

THE BARAKS

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Tour-a-bouts

Don't think for a moment that India is behind the times as far as modern hotel and train accommodations are concerned. According to a report received from the Bombay office of Thomas Cook and Son, where the Indian season is now in full swing, India is awakening to the joys of air-conditioned trains and hotels. As an experimental measure, one of the state railways, known as the Bombay, Baroda & Central India, is running an air-conditioned coach attached to the "Frontier Mail" twice weekly between Bombay and Delhi. Similarly, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the East Indian Railways between Bombay and Calcutta are operating air-conditioned coaches daily, with the added feature of meals served. The Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay is also featuring air-cooled accommodations with 25 modern air-conditioned rooms for travelers.

* * *

Breakfast is the most popular meal served in diners of the Canadian National Railways. A check of the past year shows that 38.5 per cent of the meals eaten by passengers were breakfasts; 28.7 per cent luncheons, and 34.8 per cent were dinners.

* * *

Travelers planning to take the Aquitania cruise to South America, Feb. 17, from New York, would do well to study the following words and their pronunciations: Bahia—Baa-ee-yah; Baranquilla — Bareran-keel-ya; Buenos Aires — Bwaknows-eye-race; Cartagena — Cartay-hay-na; Liao-Lao—Yow-Yow; Llama — Yah-ma; Toquilla — Tow-Keil-ya.

* * *

One of the oldest skis in the world is exhibited in the famous Ski Museum of Nordmaka forest near Oslo, Norway, according to word received from O. Evensen, manager of the American Express Travel Service. He says that the ski dates back almost 4,000 years. Discovered in the Osterdal valley, it will be one of the special displays the Museum now is arranging for travelers during the great Oslo Exhibition of Norwegian life, which will open May 12 and continue to Sept. 18.

* * *

Ever hear of a place called Holquin? Well, it is one of the largest cities in the West Indies; the second largest city in Cuba; and has a population of 140,000.

* * *

"A pocket edition of the Queen Mary." That's what they are calling the new Mauretania, now under construction at Liverpool. She will be 750 feet long and will gross 33,000 tons; so it well might be said that the Mauretania will be a large-size "pocket" edition.

* * *

Travelers making their first journey to Australia will have plenty of journeying to do if they plan to cover this great country. For Australia has an area of 2,974,581 square miles and is practically equivalent in size to the United States. The rail distance between Sydney, east coast, and Perth, west coast, is 2,690 miles; and this is not the entire width of the continent island.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has announced round-trip excursion rates, effective in tourist and first class on a fare-and-one-half basis, on transatlantic sailings between Sept. 4 and Oct. 2 and returning from Europe within four weeks of arrival there.

* * *

Cunard White Star line also announces reductions of 25 per cent to Americans who wish to visit Europe in tourist or third class between Sept. 4 and Oct. 2. The reduced rate excursion ticket must be purchased at the outset and passengers must embark for the return voyage within four weeks from the date of debarkation.

Dearth of Snow Fails to Spoil Girls' Good Time

(Continued from Page 9)

only for the afternoon dances and all-night hops at the fraternity houses, which mark the customary no-sleep schedule at the carnival each year. Snow has never been an essential ingredient in the guests' carnival cake.

No matter what the weather, the resourceful carnival committee has provided for both social and athletic schedules. So far as we know aboard this train, the downhill race is being run on the famed Hell's Highway at Mt. Moosilauke, alternate course for Moose Mountain, and this afternoon—if there is snow and the event has not been transferred—guests can see the start and finish of the 15-kilometer cross-country race at the golf course.

Fifteen Colleges

In these events and in tomorrow's slalom and jumping at the big hill at the Vale of Tempe, 64 skiers, representing 15 colleges will compete. Reports today say a student squad is busy carting snow and packing the landing hill at the jump. The sports committee is prepared to transfer the slalom races from Moose Mountain to Suicide 6 trail at Woodstock, Vt.

Such a shift in plans naturally would inconvenience the visitors who form an enthusiastic gallery when the outdoor events are close to the campus, but happily, Outdoor Evening is not entirely dependent upon snow. So tonight, when aerial bombs begin to boom at 7, the parade of students and guests will form for the trek out to the golf course to take in the elaborate ice-skating program and what ski events can be staged there. For decorations, 1,200 yards of oil cloth and a vast amount of processed board and nearly a quarter of a mile of neon tubing will make the guests think they are in the midst of a winter scene.

Bagpipers

Two Scotch bagpipers of Clan McKenzie, from Manchester, will lead the parade with their music. The Carnival Queen and her court will be chosen, as the crowd passes through the gates at the end of Rope Ferry, by Mrs. Robert Strong, wife of the Freshman Dean, Prof. William Phelps Kimball of Thayer School, and D. O. C. President Walter Averill.

The Glee Club, directed by Professor Cobleigh, will open the program by singing "Dartmouth Undying" and the "Winter Song." Jack Durrance will appear with his children's ski school, the "Kindergarten Kids," in an "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" feature, with a specially-constructed, gigantic shoe as the setting.

Burger and Sigmund Ruud, world famous skiing brothers, will do exhibition jumps from the three jumps on the golf course hill above the set and across the pond in front of the bleachers.

Barrelstave Skier

Another skier will be Ken Suhl, who has appeared in several winter sports shows in Boston and New York with his comic barrelstave skiing, crash jumps, and other novelties. Seven Dartmouth skiers will do specialty acts under Bud Little's direction, with a pair skiing, jumping, and a surprise act with a set of Paul Bunyan skis. They will be costumed in spangled belts and flowing capes, and call themselves the "Shining Silver Skiers."

The Mintos, three girls and two men who have won innumerable skating championships, are scheduled for mixed quartet, girls' trio, pairs, and solos. Their climax act will take place after the introduction by Carnival Chairman John McLane and Features Chairman Chuck Ervin of the Queen of the Snows, who will take her place on the brilliant, aluminum-finished set with her court to witness the close of the production.

A blaze of aerial fireworks, bombs, rockets and colored lights will close this entertainment, and next in order will be the Dartmouth Players and Handel Society presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers" in Webster Hall. Shortly thereafter the campus will jiggle to assorted varieties of "swing" from expensive swing bands on the all-night shift at the fraternity houses.

Along the Snow Trail

All Sunday "Snow Trains" To the North Are Canceled

All Sunday "Snow Trains" of the Boston and Maine Railroad for Sunday were canceled this morning, it was announced by Henry F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager, as was the "Moonlight Snow Train" which was to operate tomorrow night from Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton, Mass., to Brattleboro, Vt.

There is not enough snow at any one point in northern New England to take care of the large number of skiers who would use it if a "Sunday Snow Train" was operated.

The week-end "Snow Trains" from Boston will be operated as usual tomorrow.

The "Snow Train" of the Maine Central Railroad, scheduled to go to Fryeburg, Maine, Sunday, has been postponed one week because of weather conditions, according to an announcement by Harold J. Foster, Assistant General Passenger Agent. With snow conditions permitting, the train will run Sunday, Feb. 20.

Word has also been received that the Winter Sports Committee has postponed the annual series of races at Fryeburg. The races originally scheduled for next Sunday will be held on Feb. 20.

Boston and Albany Railroad states that unless snow is reported in the Berkshires or New Hampshire, no snow trains will run over the week-end.

* * *

Slide Rule to Judge Jumpers In Dartmouth Ski Meet

A boon to that portion of mankind which heretofore has stood around literally for hours while judges at a ski jump competition entered the realm of higher mathematics to decide who won, will be given a tryout at the intercollegiate competition at Dartmouth, Saturday.

Newspapermen assigned to this event, long since resigned to the multitude of factors, apart from distance, which are weighed in the lengthy operation of computing the winners, give a vote of thanks to Prof. Charles A. Proctor of the department of physics at the college for inventing an ingenious slide-rule device which gives a jumper's points for form and distance as soon as he swerves to a stop at the bottom of the landing hill.

Professor Proctor is an enthusiastic skier and father of Charles A. Proctor, well-known skier, and a familiar figure at meets and in the councils of the past 20 years promoting intercollegiate ski relationship.

Although it is still in the experimental stage, Professor Proctor's slide rule has proved accurate at several minor meets and after the check at Dartmouth will be submitted for use in the nationals. Spectators will know who is leading at any time, and who won, without waiting to read about it in the next morning's papers.

* * *

Ski Instructors Face Test On Hanover Hills Monday

The United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association committee in charge of the licensing of approved ski instructors anpounces the first examination of candidates will be held in Hanover, N. H., on Monday, Feb. 14. "Valentines" will be distributed—or withheld—by the examiners, Walter Prager, ski coach at Dartmouth, Charles N. Proctor of Boston and Benno Ribiska of the Eastern Slope Ski School.

The examination is a move by the E. A. S. A. "to promote the availability of competent instruction, to protect the skiing public from incompetent or unsound teaching and unfair or unethical business methods, to protect the competent instructor from unfair competition, in short, to advance the best interests of skiing as a whole."

The certification plan applies to amateur and professional instructors, with a fee of $17.50 for professionals and $5 for amateurs and provision for a return of $12.50 in the event the professional candidate is not approved by the examiners.

The scope of the examination covers specified positions and maneuvers executed with precision and steadiness on a slope of not less than 15 degrees gradient, teaching ability and aptitude, first aid and emergency transportation, and the organization of the sport and knowledge of the rules of the national and intrenational organizations.

Inquiries on applications should be directed to Ford K. Sayre, chairman of the committee, at the Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H.

Election Plan for Judiciary

(Continued from Page 9)

fundamental right, the right to strike, at a time when strikes were both illegal and immoral in the public's eyes. And they ask: Would a few politically influenced decisions in Labor's favor today justify a deviation from the impartial and unhindered administration of justice?

Closes Door

The election system closes the door to selection of the best man for the bench, it is held, since the best judicial material would refuse to make political campaigns and would not be elected.

On the other hand the highest court in New York, of which Benjamin Cardoza, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was at one time a member, is cited as an example of the efficacy and desirability of the elective system. This is usually followed, of course, by an admission that the New York court members are nominated in most cases by the state bar and political leaders who have agreed not to make a "political football" out of the high court nominations.

Proponents of the elective plan usually argue under the banner of "democracy," requiring "only election of those who represent public opinion. Impartial justice cannot be administered by judges who are giving effect only to present public will."

Election of the judiciary is necessary, they continue, in order that cases involving modern social or economic beliefs may be decided by judges who are not out of touch with present conditions and who are acquainted with the best solution for the majority. But this would mean, say the opposition, depriving a minority of their right to uninfluenced, unbiased decisions.

No Sacrifice

Running for an elective judicial office entails no sacrifice, supporters of the legislation maintained. If elected, the candidate need no longer pay office rents, staff salaries and other expenses of the practising attorney; his own salary is tax-free, and when or if he returns to private practice, he is a much better known figure than he was before he took his seat on the bench.

But insecurity of tenure of elective judges, it is pointed out, results in intimidation and control of the judiciary. Instances are related of judges who have failed to obey "orders" subsequently failing to obtain renomination. Courts must be free of external pressure, opponents of the elective system contend. Otherwise, judges will need votes and pay for them in special favors.

Despite arguments against the elective system, the majority of the states are in that column. Only California has evidenced any desire to swing to the appointive side, and the change there is of minor character.

Fares Well

It is conceded that the elective system fares well in rural communities where the electorate is well acquainted with the candidates. But objection has been made that if the system became operative in heavily populated cities, the vote of the people would at best elect only the least offensive of many undesirables.

Suggestions for substitutes or variations of both appointive and elective systems have been frequently made.

Among these, probably the most popular is a proposal for state-wide election of a minister of justice at an adequate salary, whose appointments to the bench should be subject to approval of an advisory council. It has been suggested that the council be composed of bar association presidents, law school deans, and representatives ex officiis of labor, industry, agriculture, and other interests in the community. Or it could be elective.

Election for a term of years of a single office responsible for selection of the whole judiciary in a state should attract, it is held, careful attention from the electorate.

Arguments for appointments for a term of years—not for life or during good behavior—has been attacked as requiring a policy of re-appointing good judges.

Application of such a proposal, it is claimed, would inevitably result in the same problem that exists today with hungry camp-followers seeking the spoils. Opponents of the plan point to the Massachusetts system of quasi-judicial boards, such as appellate tax boards and others, as having become political "plums."

The debate—appointive vs. elective—is perennial, blooming each year as the legislature comes into session. But whatever the final ruling, it is agreed that however perfect either system appears in theory, the necessity of involving the human equation prevents a perfect application.

Donald B. McCammond

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Bread-Making—A Craft More Ancient Than Egypt

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Achieving Skill in Making All The Delicious Breads

Muffins, Biscuits, Popovers—With Information Concerning Flours, Leavening, and Batters

Elementary Cookery—10

By Hannah Dutaud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bread-making has held a high place in the household of all periods and its history is filled with romance. It is likely that grinding meal and making bread are the two oldest activities known to man. In Egypt and ancient Greece it was a coveted honor to be appointed superintendent of the bake house; and many varieties of bread, from both dark and light meal, were made. On a menu card of an Egyptian king of the nineteenth dynasty, 16 kinds of bread are listed.

It is supposed that leavened bread was accidentally discovered by working into a mass of dough a piece of old dough in which several yeast spores had developed, thus causing the new mixture to expand and become light when baked.

Leavening of bread was practiced by the Egyptians and handed by them to the Greeks, who in turn passed it on to the Romans. Dough was kneaded as it is today, by hand. However, in large households such as that maintained by Rameses III, where a large quantity of bread was consumed daily, doughs had to be mixed in tubs, and then were trodden with the feet. The slaves who performed this task held onto long poles to enable them to jump on the dough with more force. After the dough had reached the right elasticity it was placed in jars and carried to the court baker who molded it into various fancy shapes. We appreciate the fact that modern progress and sanitary methods have left their mark on the process of fermentation and kneading of bread.

One of the oldest leavened breads in North America is salt-rising. The mixture consisted of wheat, cornmeal, salt and hot milk. After this had stood long enough for fermentation to begin, flour was added to make the bread dough. Nowadays it is possible to buy salt-rising yeast which answers the same purpose.

Following salt-rising came the yeast sponge, a method still in vogue in places where it is difficult to obtain fresh yeast. Yeast sponge is made of potato water, sugar, salt and hops. This is allowed to ferment for a few days and then it is introduced into bread dough.

Commercial yeast has simplified bread-making in the homes of our generation. To be a good bread-maker is an accomplishment justly to be proud of and it is to be regretted that the art is not more generally practiced. Probably no food gives more pleasure to a family than homemade bread. Bread flour, yeast and a recipe do not constitute the whole of bread-making. The essential quality to success in bread-making as well as in all branches of cookery, is beautifully expressed by Kahlil Gibran in the following lines:

"Work is love made visible. And if you cannot work with love but only with distaste, it is better that you should leave your work and sit at the gate of the temple and take alms of those who work with joy. For if you bake bread with indifference, you bake a bitter bread that feeds but half man's hunger."

The technique of kneading must be acquired. Before attempting to put your hands into bread mixture, prepare some practice dough with one cup of cold water and sufficient flour to make the mixture the consistency of modeling clay. Place this on a floured board and knead it with the palms of your hands until the practice dough feels smooth and elastic, and will no longer stick to the board. Keep folding outer edge of dough towards you. With each folding press dough firmly with the palms of hands. Do this for about 10 minutes; then wrap the dough in oil paper and place in refrigerator. This will keep 4 or 5 days without souring. Practice kneading with this dough once or twice a day until you become aware that you have mastered the technique. The practice dough will then have served its purpose and may go into the discard. Probably you will need to make bread more than once before you are satisfied that the perfect loaf has been acquired.

QUICK BREADS have almost displaced homemade yeast-risen breads. These are made with leavening agents which act more quickly than yeast, and require little time to mix and bake. Let it not be thought, however, that they excel in quality the yeast-risen bread and rolls which have gone through the process of two or three risings and a long slow baking.

Lesson 10 on Breads is presented in four articles on this page, all by Miss Dutaud. The second deals with leavening agents and with flour.—Editor of the Women's Page.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Navajo Indian Women Combing and Spinning Wool

The Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico are noted for their craft work. More familiar than their rugs perhaps is their beautiful silver and turquoise jewelry, which may now be purchased in most metropolitan jewelry shops. Hand wrought, with designs that are symbolic, these necklaces, bracelets, and rings fit in well among the peasant and primitive designs of costume jewelry so fashionable at the moment. While the Navajo rugs usually demand a special kind of place in the home, being of strong primitive design and coloring, they are always admired for their richness and beauty. The implement in the hands of the woman at the left is a wool carder. The rug is woven on the simple loom at the back.

Leavening Agents and Flour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before proceeding with recipes for Breads it is necessary to become acquainted with their basic ingredients, especially the leavening agents.

Leavening Agents

I. Yeast
1) Yeast is a manufactured product made fom fermenting liquids. It is sold fresh or in dry cakes.
2) One yeast cake will raise 3 or 4 (1 lb.) loaves of bread.
3) Half a yeast cake will raise 1 dozen rolls.
4) Yeast should be dissolved in luke warm liquid before adding to the bread dough. It requires ¼ cup of liquid to dissolve one yeast cake.
5) Yeast is inactive at low temperature, active in moderate temperature, and destroyed at high oven heat.

II. Baking Soda
1) Baking soda is an alkaline leavening agent made from cryolites and common salt.
2) Baking soda is used to neutralize the acids in foods.
3) One cup of sour milk requires ½ teaspoon of soda.
4) ½ cup of molasses (treacle) requires ¼ teaspoon of soda.
5) To use an excess of baking soda gives a disagreeable flavor and a darkened appearance to doughs when they are baked.
6) ½ teaspoon of soda has the equivalent leavening power of 2 teaspoons baking powder. When a large amount of sour milk and flour are used we advise the amount of soda be reduced to ¼ teaspoon soda for each cup of sour milk and adding 2 teaspoons of baking powder for each cup of flour.

III. Cream of Tartar
1) Cream of tartar is an acid forming substance commercially made from the argoles of grapes.
2) Cream of tartar was used extensively in homes before the advent of baking powder, to give the required acidity to milk, after which soda was added to make the batters light and porous.
3) 1 cup of milk requires 1 teaspoon cream of tartar.

IV. Baking Powder
1) Baking powder is a leavening agent of fairly recent date. The first formula for cream of tartar baking powder was developed in 1850. Prior to that date the cook relied entirely upon soda and cream of tartar to make batters light and porous.
2) Baking powder consists of one part soda, two parts cream of tartar, one part starch. (The latter prevents the first two ingredients from lumping.)
3) 1 cup of flour requires 2 teaspoons of baking powder to leaven it.
4) There is an exception to this rule. Griddle cakes and waffles require more baking powder because the griddle heat does not assist in the expansion of leavening agents as does oven heat. Therefore, use 3 teaspoons of baking powder for each cup of flour.
5) All leavening agents, excepting yeast, must be carefully measured, then added to sifted and measured flour and again sifted. Do not add leavening agents to batters and doughs in any other way.

Flour

Flours most commonly used are classified under three headings: Bread Flour, Cake Flour, All-Purpose Flour.

Bread Flour is made from hard or spring wheat. It is a strong flour containing more gluten and less starch than cake flour and should not be used in cake making.

Cake Flour is made from soft or winter wheat and contains a moderate amount of gluten and a high percentage of starch. It should not be used for bread-making. The difference between bread and cake flours can easily be determined by taking a handful of each and squeezing them tightly. Cake flour will cake in the hand and have a velvety texture; bread flour will act like a powder and be gritty.

All-Purpose Flour consists of a correct blending of bread and cake flour and can be used in various ways; however, it will not make the same quality of bread obtained by using bread flour. All-purpose flour is good for quick breads and can be used in making cakes; but to obtain a perfect texture in cakes, we recommend that a reliable cake flour be used.

The third step in this lesson deals with making batters and doughs.

Batters and Doughs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quick bread mixtures such as biscuits, griddle cakes, and muffins are made from a combination of flour, milk, fats, and leavening agents. Some batters are made light, simply by the addition of eggs and the beating in of air which forms bubbles that expand when heated; also, by moisture being changed into steam when placed in a very hot oven, which causes the egg albumen to harden almost instantly, thereby preventing the escape of heated air. The baking of popovers illustrates this.

Since flours vary in the amount of moisture they absorb, it is difficult to give an exact quantity of liquid to be used in quick breads and pie crust.

Biscuits, shortcake and pie crust belong to the same family. Biscuits are the easiest of the three to make. For this reason we recommend that you make them several times before attempting to make shortcake and pie crust. It is necessary to accustom your hands to quick bread doughs. The technique of rubbing lard into flour requires practice.

I. Essential points in making biscuits:
1. Your hands should be cold and well covered with the flour in the mixing bowl.
2. Rub the lard lightly between your hands.
3. Do not press hands together. There is a vast difference between rubbing and squeezing lard into flour.
4. Keep dipping your hands into the flour and rubbing the lard lightly until it feels crumbly.
5. With a spoon, slowly add liquid to the flour until dough is the consistency of modeling clay.

When you have reached the point where you can mix biscuits and have them in the oven within 10 minutes you are certainly ready to approach the next problem which is shortcake.

Shortcake

The method of making shortcake is the same as biscuits with the exception that 1 tablespoon of sugar is added to each cup of flour and 1 extra tablespoon of lard for every 2 cups of flour. The dough is rolled to ½-inch thickness and baked in two layers, one on top of the other. These layers should be brushed over with melted butter before being placed one on top of the other so they will split open easily when baked.

You need have no anxiety about pie-crust making when you have mastered both biscuits and shortcake.

Pie crust differs somewhat from biscuit dough. It has no leavening agent and contains more shortening. The liquid used is ice water. The volume of lard is many times larger than that used in biscuits and shortcakes. Handling the extra amount of shortening with the flour is apt to be difficult for the beginner.

Pie Crust

II. Essential points in making pie crust:
1. Have ingredients very cold
2. Use only ice water.
3. Instead of rubbing the lard with the fingers cut it into the flour by using two knives, holding one in each hand and cutting the lard criss-cross fashion, until it is well broken up.
4. Slowly add ice water until dough leaves edge of bowl and is stiff enough to roll.
5. Pie crust dough is improved by keeping it in refrigerator several hours before rolling it into pie crusts, but this is not necessary.

Be on guard against adding too much liquid to any of these doughs for it will necessitate extra flour being used and the finished product will be tough and coarse.

The generous amount of lard used in pie crust dough is what makes the crust crisp and flaky when baked.

Pastry board and rolling pin should be floured.

Doughs that are rolled on pastry boards, such as biscuits, shortcakes, pies and cookies, should never be turned over. Always keep floured side of dough toward pastry board.

Start rolling from center out. Do not roll edges of crust first. Do not put too much pressure on the rolling pin for it will cause dough to stick to pastry board.

Griddle Cakes

III. Essential points in making griddle cakes, waffles and popovers:
1. Sift dry ingredients into a bowl.
2. Beat eggs and add milk.
3. Gradually add liquids to dry ingredients, stirring until the batter is smooth.
4. Add melted butter.
5. Do not add liquid too rapidly or you will have a lumpy batter.

Muffins

Muffin making leads to cake making. The process of mixing is the same. Cakes require more butter and are baked at a lower temperature. Being a successful muffin maker assures one of becoming a good cake maker.

IV. Essential points in muffin making:
1. First grease muffin pans.
2. Have all ingredients measured and sifted.
3. Cream butter thoroughly with a wooden spoon.
4. Slowly add sugar.
5. Add beaten eggs.
6. Add flour and baking powder sifted together, alternately with milk, adding some of the flour first.
7. Stir quickly and pour into muffin pans, filling two thirds full.
8. Bake in moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Quick Loaf Breads

Quick loaf breads such as date, nut and orange are made practically the same as muffins. The breads require more flour and are baked at lower temperature to permit the expansion of batter before a crust forms on top; also to allow bread to bake through before crust becomes hard.

Measure acids such as orange juice, in glass cups.

Dust nuts and fruits with a little of the measured flour and add last to batters.

Grease bread, muffin, popover and cake pans with lard, not butter.

And now you are ready for the set of recipes which complete the lesson.

Recipes For Lesson 10

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Plain Bread

1 cup lukewarm water
1 cup lukewarm milk
2 teaspoons salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon lard or butter
½ cake compressed yeast (dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water)
Flour

Place the water, milk, salt, sugar and fat into a bowl; add the dissolved yeast and then the flour gradually. When dough is stiff enough to handle, turn the dough out on a floured board and knead until soft and elastic (about 10 minutes). Place in buttered bowl, cover, and let it rise in a warm place until double its bulk. Then place dough on floured board and knead about 5 minutes and divide into loaves; after each kneading the dough should be buttered to keep the surface from drying. Place loaves in buttered pans in which they are to be baked; cover and let rise till double in bulk; then bake. When bread is removed from oven it should be removed from pans and cooled on wire rack. The top of the crust is improved if buttered when first removed from oven.

One cup of liquid makes one loaf of bread. An ordinary loaf of bread requires 1 hour to bake. (350° F.)

Baking Powder Biscuits

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons lard
½ cup milk or more

Sift dry ingredients together; rub shortening into flour with tips of fingers. Add liquid gradually to form a dough which separates from bowl into a soft ball. The amount of milk will vary with the quality of flour. Place dough on a floured board, gently flatten with rolling pin to about ½ inch thickness, cut, place in buttered pans; with a pastry brush lightly cover tops of biscuits with melted butter and bake in hot oven for about 15 minutes. (400° F.)

Pie Crust

2 cups pastry flour
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup lard
Ice water

Cut lard into the flour with 2 knives. Add water very slowly, just enough to make a stiff dough. Chill in refrigerator before using. For pie shell, roll dough about ¼ inch thick. Bake in quick oven. (400° F.)

Popovers

1 cup flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift salt and flour together; beat eggs thoroughly and mix with milk and gradually add to flour. Add melted butter; beat with Dover egg-beater for 5 minutes. Pour into hot greased popover pans and bake in hot oven. (450° F.)

Have oven very hot; do not open oven door for first 15 minutes. Then lower heat and bake about 30 minutes more. (350° F.)

Griddle Cakes and Waffle Batter

1¼ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup of sweet milk (or ½ cup sweet milk plus ½ cup orange juice)
1 tablespoon sugar
2 eggs (beat yolks and whites separately)
3 tablespoons melted butter

Sift dry ingredients into bowl, add beaten yolks of eggs to milk, then add slowly to dry ingredients; next add melted butter, and lastly fold in beaten egg whites. Waffle and pancake batter should be tested for right consistency before using. If batter sticks to griddle, more flour is needed. If a bit heavy, more liquid may be needed.

Muffins

4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup of milk

Cream butter; gradually add sugar; then the beaten egg; sift flour and baking powder together and add alternately with the milk. Bake in moderate oven. This makes 10 muffins. (325°-375° F.) Variations: For bran muffins use same muffin batter and add ½ cup of bran. For corn muffins, add 2 tablespoons cornmeal to plain muffin batter. For date muffins, add last, ½ cup finely cut stoned dates which have been dusted with flour, to plain muffin batter.

Corn Bread

6 tablespoons butter
¼ cup sugar
1 egg (well beaten)
½ cup cornmeal
4 teaspoons baking powder
1¾ cup flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt

Cream butter, add sugar, then beaten egg and then cornmeal. Last, add flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, alternately with milk. Mix thoroughly. Bake in square cake pans ¾ of an hour. (375° F.)

Orange Bread

1 large orange
Cold water
Raisins or dates
¾ cup of sugar
3 tablespoons melted butter
1 egg (well beaten)
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup chopped nuts

Wash orange and squeeze to remove juice. Pour juice in a glass measuring cup and fill cup with cold water.

Put orange rind through fine food chopper; place chopped rind in a glass cup and add enough dates or raisins to fill the cup.

Place orange and date mixture in bowl; add orange juice and water; add beaten egg, melted butter and vanilla and then the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Last add nuts which have been dusted with a little of the flour. Pour into a well greased bread pan. Let rise for 15 minutes and then bake in moderate oven for about 1 hour. (350° F.)

Orange Drop Biscuits

1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons lard
Grated rind of one orange
4 tablespoons milk
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon melted butter

Sift dry ingredients together. Rub lard in flour until it is crumbly, then add the sugar, orange rind, milk, melted butter, and last, the orange juice. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased pans and bake in quick oven about 15 minutes. (400° F.) (Orange must be grated very lightly as only the yellow oily surface should be used.)

Cooking Lesson Number 11, next Friday, will deal with Cakes.

GARDENING

Shrub Flower Loveliness Indoors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you live in northern climes, cuttings of spring-flowering shrubs and pussy-willows can be taken now for forcing indoors. In experimenting with a number of different kinds of flowering shrubs, the writer finds among the easiest to force, the forsythia (golden bell), Japanese quince, and different pussy willows.

The forsythia is a little four-petaled, bell-shaped blossom of bright gold color. As if to let every flower show off to utmost advantage, they arrive on the scene, either indoors or out, before the leaves show the least speck of green. The plants branch so very freely that one can usually take from any shrub more than one vaseful without harm to the appearance of the plant. The natural tendency of the young branches is to grow in long drooping forms. The vases will look all the more charming if filled with these cut long enough so they can fall and sway just as do the outdoor ones. The vase can be set high, then, to allow the pendulous effect.

The cut branches of forsythia need not be discharged the minute the formed flowers are through. The fresh light green leaves will appear about the time the last blossom melts away. This probably will be right when the yellow daffodils are bursting open and the foliage looks tremendously pleased if allowed to stay in the vases, as enhancing fillers for the erect stern-stemmed daffodils. The stems will root in water, too, and may be coaxed to start as slips outdoors.

The Japanese quince is one of the earliest scarlet-flowered shrubs to come into bloom. Branches of these forced indoors are never disappointing. The flowers lie open in sparkling clusters, two to six in a group.

Here is a hint, for one not already familiar with it, that should be found helpful. In forcing either the forsythia or Japanese quince, after cutting and before vasing, soak the branches a few hours in lukewarm water. Thereafter sprinkle the tops daily with tepid water.

To force cuttings of any of the three shrubs mentioned, insert the cut ends into tall vases of tepid water, and change the water often enough to keep clear looking. Or add fresh water as fast as it is absorbed and evaporated.

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Kitchenette Conjuration

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What's this mystical word "sauté"?
(French was hardly her forte in college!)
How does one "parch eggs lightly," pray?
Cookbooks open new fields of knowledge!
—Grin, little imp on the pantry shelf,
Nursing sharp knees and hugging yourself!

What does it mean, "to marinate"?
Baking soda, or cream of tartar?
Hope he's leaving the office late . . .
He's so young for an innocent martyr!
—Sneer, little imp on the party shelf!
You couldn't do much better yourself!

Cakes projected may rise—in smoke,
Fingers be thumbs, and eyes grow teary;
Yet his tactfully tempered joke,
Pat on the back, and "Tough luck, dearie"
Banish that imp from the pantry shelf . . .
She'll learn to cook in spite of herself!

Harold Willard Gleason

A Friday Column

Household Hints

Oilcloth Shades

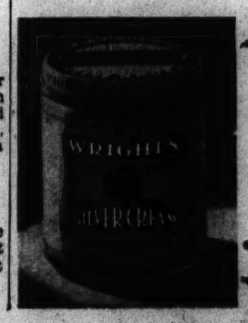
I make shades from oilcloth for kitchen and bathroom to match color scheme. I tack them on old rollers, with pattern facing the room, and hem the bottom and insert a flat stick through the hem.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

To Mend an Umbrella

To mend an umbrella, I place adhesive tape on the wrong side. It lasts longer and is more efficient than sewing.

(Mrs.) V. E. S., Colorado.



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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	631,670
1938 volume to date	30,425,683
1937 volume to date	84,596,606

Stocks Are Firm And Trading Dull In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The stock market was virtually lifeless today and leading issues barely stirred fractions in either direction.

With the ticker tape frequently at a standstill for a minute or so at a time, the session proved one of the most stagnant in months. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares for the 5 hours.

Minor gains were slightly in the majority near the final hour, but numerous stocks were unchanged or down a shade.

Most speculative forces, brokers said, were inclined to conserve buying ammunition pending further developments at Washington, including action on the much disputed tax bill, a decision regarding greater expansion of armaments and final action on the farm bill.

Some Better 1937 Earnings

Some stocks were bolstered by better than expected earnings statements for 1937. Among these showing net well ahead of the year before were Union Oil of California and U. S. Gypsum.

Carriers continued to reflect the general belief higher freight rates would be granted. In addition it was officially announced last week's freight loadings were up more than seasonally, although some 100,000 cars under the same 1937 week.

Aiding motors were upward revisions of estimates for new passenger car sales this year. The expected total was lifted from 60 per cent of last year's figure to some 70 per cent as manufacturers saw signs of a break-up in the used car jam which has been clouding the outlook for this industry.

Steel followers seemed moderately cheered by forecasts recent price cuts may not spread to other products and that long-delayed buying would come into the market when it became evident the price bottom had been reached.

Rails Lead Bond Gains

Most sections of the bond market moved higher today under the leadership of rail loans.

Conspicuous among the carrier gainers in the late trading were New York Central 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Kansas City Southern 5s, Great Northern 4s, Louisiana & Arkansas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and West Shore 4s, up 1 to 2 or more points.

Also contributing sharp advances were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Philippine Railways 4s, and Simmons Co. 4s.

Trading was broad in the corporate list, although total volume was moderate.

U. S. Governments hardened after moving unevenly in early trading. Several treasuries edged up 2-32ds to 4-32ds and like gains appeared in most government guaranteed issues.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Liberal gains were registered in the curb market today, with metals and specialties supplying most of the action.

Aluminum, Ltd., showed a gain of around 6 near the final hour and gains up to 2 points were made by Aluminum Co. of America, American Cyanamid "B," Diamond Shoe, United Shipyards "A," Sherwin Williams and Gulf Oil.

New Jersey Zinc chalked up a minor loss. Others slipping a trifle included Creole Petroleum and Arkansas Natural Gas.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Midw Pip&Sup Co	40c	Q	Feb. 24	Feb. 17
Increased				
Un Prem Fr Strs	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Initial				
Gatineau Powr Co pf (new)	5% $1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Resumed				
Sioux City Stock Yards Co	37½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 12
Special				
Am Lace Mfg Co	50c	..	Feb. 8	.....
Lincoln Strs Co Inc	50c	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 24
Irregular				
Can Ind "A&B"	$1.75	..	Apr. 30	Mar. 21
Chic Riv&MachCo	15c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Underw-Elliott-Fish	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Untd Elastic Corp	10c	..	Mar. 24	Mar. 4
Reduced				
Motor Wheel Corp	20c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 19
Regular				
American Capital Corp pf pr	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Am GenCorp $3pf	75c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do $2.50pf	62½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do $2pf	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Canadian Industries pf A&B"	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
CinNO&TP Ry pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consol Biscuit	10c	..	Mar. 23	Feb. 19
Det. Hillside & South Western R R	$2	Semi-Ann'ly		June 20
do	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Dom Bk of Can	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Dominion Coal, Ltd 6% pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
First Hold Co (Pasadena, Cal) 6% pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
First Natl Bank of St Louis, Mo)	40c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 23
do	40c	Q	May 31	May 25
do	40c	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 25
do	40c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 23
Ft Wayne & Jackson 5% pf	$2.75	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
do 5½% pf	$2.75	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Ind Bank of Hartford, Conn	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Kemper - Thomas 7% spec pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Cap Adm A (½qg)	3		5½	5½ Feb 10
Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	3		16⅝	16⅝ 16½ Feb 8
Carriers & Gen(.35g)	5		4	3¾ 4 Feb 10
Case (J I) (6g)	1		91½	91½ 91½ — ½
Caterpil Trac (1½g)	3		46½	46 46
Caterpill Tr pf (6)	1		100¾	100¾ 100¾ Feb 10
Celanese Corp	3		16½	15⅞ 15⅞ — ⅞
Celanese pr pf (7)	1		94	94 94 Jan 12
Celotex (1.20g)	6		21½	21¼ 21¾ Feb 9
Cent Aguirre(3.30g)	1		27¼	27¼ 27¼ Feb 10
Cent Pdy	1		3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜
Cent Rlt NJ	1		10	10 10 Feb 8
Cent Violeta (½g)	2		7¼	7¼ 7¼ Feb 8
Cent Rib M (.10g)	1		4¼	4¼ 4¼ Feb 8
Cerro de Pas (1g)	11		40½	39¼ 39½ —1
Certain-teed	7		8⅛	7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Champ Pap&P (¼g)	1		29	29 29 Feb 10
Checker Cab	1		10	10 10 Feb 8
Ches & Ohio (⅝g)	16		33⅛	32¾ 33⅛
Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1		86	86 86 Feb 9
Chic Rivet&Mach Co	15c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Chic Stl Strs	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Chic Yellow Cab (⅛g)	1		10	10 10 Feb 10
Chick Cot Oil (½g)	3		15	15 15 Feb 10
Childs Co	3		5	4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
Chrysler (10g)	86		86	84¾ 85¼ + ½
City Ice & F (2)	1		13	13 13 + ½
City Stores	1		2⅞	2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
Clark Equip (4.80g)	4		20	20 20 Feb 8
Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1		22½	22½ 22½ +1
Climax Molyb(1.70g)	1		37¼	37¼ 37¼ —1
Cluett Peabody (1)	8		15	14¾ 14⅞ — ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	1		118	118 118 Feb 8
Coca-Cola A (3)	1		58⅛	58⅛ 58⅛ Feb 10
Colgate-Palm	5		9⅛	8⅞ 8⅞ — ⅛
Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1		87½	87½ 87½ —1½
Coll & Aik (½e)	1		23	23 23 Feb 9
Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1		16¼	16¼ 16¼ — ¼
Columb Br A (.40e)	1		19⅜	19⅜ 19⅜ + ⅛
Columb Br B (.40e)	1		19¼	19¼ 19¼Feb 10
Colum G&El (.45g)	10		7¼	7 7 — ¼
Colum G&El pf A (6)	1		70	70 70 Feb 10
Colum Pict vtc (1)	2		13⅜	13⅛ 13⅜ — ¼
Colum Pict pf (2¾)	●1		31⅝	31⅝ 31⅝ Jan 31
Colum Carbon (4)	5		66	65½ 66 —1
Comi Credit (4a)	2		36⅛	36 36 — ¼
Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1		86	86 86 Jan 5
Comi Inv Tr (4a)	4		40½	40½ 40½ — ½
Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2		96¾	96½ 96½ Feb 3
Comi Solv (.60)	8		8	8 8
Comwlth & Sou	3		1⅝	1½ 1½
Comlth&So pf (⅝k)	4		32⅝	32⅜ 32⅝ — ⅜
Comwlth Ed (1¾)	15		23⅝	23¼ 23¼ — ½
Conde Nast	3		6	6 6 Feb 7
Cong-Narin (¼e)	5		23	22¾ 22¾ + ¼
Congress Cigar (1g)	4		7¼	7¼ 7¼ Feb 7
Consol Aircraft (½g)	6		15½	15½ 15½ — ¼
Consol Cigar (¾e)	2		7¼	7 7 Feb 9
Consol Edison (½e)	19		22	21¼ 21½ — ¼
Consol Edison pf (5)	8		91¾	91 91 —1
Consol Film	2		1¼	1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Consol Film pf (1⅝g)	1		5½	5½ 5½
Consol Laundries	1		5	5 5
Consol Oil (.80)	12		9½	9¼ 9⅜
Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1		100	100 100 Dec 24
Consol RR Cuba pf	7		6⅜	6 6⅜ Feb 10
Consol Textile	10		⅜	⅜ ⅜
Consol Coal	1		4	4 4 Feb 10
Consol Coal pf	2		16	16 16 Feb 10
Consum Pow pf (4½)	1		85	85 85
Container Corp (1.20)	1		14¼	14¼ 14¼ + ¼
Cont Baking A	6		14	13¾ 13¾ — ⅜
Cont Baking B	6		1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞
Cont Baking pf (8)	1		79	79 79 Feb 7
Cont Can (½e)	13		41⅝	41 41 + ⅛
Cont Can pf (4½)	2		110	110 110 Feb 8
Cont Dia Fib	1		8⅜	8⅜ 8⅜ Feb 10
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5		29¼	29 29 — ¼
Cont Motors	3		1⅜	1⅜ 1⅜ + ⅛
Cont Oil Del (⅛e)	14		29¼	28¾ 29 — ¼
Cont Steel (1¾g)	1		13¾	13¾ 13¾ Feb 10
Corn Products (3)	18		64¾	64¼ 64½ + ¼
Corn Products pf (7)	1		165½	165½ 165½ +1⅛
Coty (.50g)	6		4	3¾ 4 — ¼
Crane Co. (1g)	5		24¾	24½ 24¾ — ¼
Crane Co cv pf (5)	1		91¼	91¼ 91¼ Feb 7
Cream of Wh (½e)	5		22¾	22⅝ 22⅝ + ⅝
Crosley Radio	●1		9½	9½ 9½ Feb 10
Crown Cork (½e)	6		35	34½ 35
Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	4		34½	34½ 34½ Jan 28
Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3		32⅜	32⅜ 32⅜ +1⅛
Crown Zellerb (¼e)	3		10	9⅞ 9⅞ — ⅛
Crown Zeller pf (5)	1		67½	67½ 67½ Feb 3
Crucible Steel	3		36	35½ 35½ —1
Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1		82½	82½ 82½Feb 10
Cuba Co	5		1¼	1¼ 1¼ Feb 8
Cuban-Am Sugar	2		4½	4½ 4½
Cudahy Pack	1		17	17 17 +1
Curtis Publishing	9		6¾	6¼ 6¾ Feb 10
Curtis Pub pf (2k)	1		44½	44½ 44½ Feb 9
Curtiss-Wright	13		4⅜	4¼ 4¼
Curtiss.Wrt'l A (⅛g)	9		16¼	15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅛
Cutler.Hamm'r (¾g)	3		18	18 18
Davega Stores (⅗)	1		6	6 6
Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1		15	15 15 — ½
Davison Chem (.60g)	1		9	9 9
Deere & Co	32		21⅞	21½ 21¾ — ¼
Deere & Co pf (1.40)	5		22¼	22 22¼ — ¼
Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	2		12½	12½ 12½ Feb 10
Del & Hudson	5		15⅞	14⅞ 14⅞ — ⅞
Del Lack & W	12		7⅜	7 7 — ⅜
Den & Rio G W pf	9		2¼	1⅞ 1⅞ Feb 1
Detroit Ed (2e)	1		23	23 23 — ⅜
Diamond Match(⅛e)	1		26¼	26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
Diam Mat pf (1½)	1		35½	35½ 35½
Diam T Mot (1)	11		7½	7¼ 7⅜ Feb 10
Dist Corp Seag (½e)	6		14⅞	14¾ 14¾
Dist Corp-S pf ww (6)	12		71	70 71 Feb 10
Divie Vortex (1½)	1		15⅞	15⅝ 15⅞ Feb 10
Doehler D C (2g)	1		19⅞	19⅞ 19⅞ + ⅜
Dome Mines (1e)	15		57	56⅝ 56⅞ + ⅜
Dominion Stores	1		7¼	7¼ 7¼ Jan 28
Douglas Aircraft	21		40	39 39 —1⅛
Dow Chem (¾e)	11		99¼	98 98 — ¼
Dresser A (1½g)	1		19⅞	19⅞ 19⅞ Feb 9
Dresser B	12		19¾	19 19 Feb 9
Duluth So Sh & Atl	5		⅛	⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Duluth S S & A pf	2		⅜	⅜ ⅜
Dunhill Internat	1		2½	2½ 2½ Feb 3
Duplan Silk (1)	5		10	10 10 Feb 3
du Pont de N (6¼g)	13		116	114 115
du Pont deb (6)	4		134¼	134 134 Feb 8
du Pont pf (4½)	1		113½	113½ 113½ Feb 9
Eastern Rolling Mill	1		5¾	5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Eastman Kod (3½e)	1		154½	154½ 154½ —1½
Eaton Mfg (¼e)	5		17¼	17¼ 17¼ Feb 10
Eitington Schild	2		3¾	3¾ 3¾ Feb 10
Elec & Mus (.19g)	10		3¾	3¾ 3¾ Feb 10
El Auto Lite (2.60g)	4		18¼	18 18
Elec Boat (.60g)	6		9¼	9 9
Elec Pow & Light	10		9⅜	9⅛ 9⅛ — ⅛
Elec P & L $6 pf	1		28	28 28 Feb 9
Elec P & L pf	10		33	32½ 33 Feb 10
Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	1		28	28 28 Feb 10
Elk Horn Coal	1		⅝	⅝ ⅝ Feb 9
Elk Horn Coal pf	2		1¾	1¾ 1¾
El Paso N Gas (2a)	2		18	18 18 Feb 10
Endicott-Johnson (3)	2		37¼	37¼ 37¼ Feb 9
Eng Pub Ser	17		4½	4½ 4½ — ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	4		42	42 42
Eng P$ pf ww (5½)	1		44	44 44
Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1		50	50 50 Jan 31
Equitable Off Bldg	4		2¼	2¼ 2¼ + ⅛
Erie RR	5		3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
Erie 1 pf	4		6¼	6¼ 6¼ Feb 10
Erie 2 pf	4		3¼	3¼ 3¼ Feb 8
Eureka Vac Clean	3		4¼	3¾ 4
Evans Prod	1		8½	8½ 8½ Feb 10
Exchange Buffet	2		1½	1½ 1½ Feb 4
Fairbanks Mor (1)	●5		27¾	27 27 Feb 10
Fairbanks M pf (6)	1		150	150 150 Mar31
Fajardo Sugar (1e)	1		32¼	32¼ 32¼ + ⅜
Fed Lit & Trac (1g)	1		9	9 9 Feb 9
Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1		70	70 70 Jan 21
Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2		96½	96½ 96½ Feb 2
Fed Motor	7		3½	3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Fed Screw	1		3	3 3 Feb 3
Fed Water Serv A	1		1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
Fed D Stores (½e)	1		15	15 15 Feb 8
Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1		76	76 76 Feb 9
Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	1		29¾	29¾ 29¾
Firestone T&R (⅝e)	4		20½	19⅝ 19⅝ —1⅛
Firesto T&R pf (6)	2		90½	90½ 90½ — ½
First Nat Strs (⅝e)	3		34⅝	34½ 34½ + ⅛
Flintkote (1)	10		18¾	18 18 — ⅛
Florence Sto (3¼g)	2		23½	23½ 23½ Feb 9
Florshein Sh A (¼e)	2		16	16 16 —2¼
Follansbee	2		2⅜	2⅜ 2⅜ — ⅛
Food Mach (2½)	1		29	29 29 Feb 10
Foster Wheeler	2		16½	16½ 16½ — ⅛
Francisco Sug	2		4	4 4 Feb 10
Freeport Sul (2)	10		26¾	25¾ 25¾ — ⅛
Gabriel A	1		2	2 2 Feb 9
Gair (Robt)	1		4	4 4
Gair (Robt) pf	1		13	13 13 Feb 9
Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2		6⅜	6⅜ 6⅜ + ⅛
Gen Am Investors	3		6	6 6 Feb 10
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1		97	97 97 +1½
Gen Am Tran (3½g)	2		40	39½ 40 — ¼
Gen Baking (.80a)	2		8	7¾ 7¾Feb 10
Gen Bronze	1		4¼	4¼ 4¼ Feb 10
Gen Cable	4		9⅞	9½ 9⅝ — ⅛
Gen Cable A	8		19½	19 19 Feb 9
Gen Cable pf (7g)	1		58	58 58 Feb 7
Gen Cig (2g)	3		25⅜	25½ 25⅝ + ⅜
Gen Elec (2.20g)	46		40¾	39½ 39⅞ — ⅛
Gen Foods (2)	8		32¼	31¾ 32 — ⅛
Gen Gas & Elec A	6		1¼	1 1 — ⅛
Gen Mills (3)	1		54⅞	54⅞ 54⅞ — ⅜
Gen Motors (¾e)	87		34½	34 34¼ — ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	3		114½	113⅞ 114½ + ⅛
Gen Outdoor Adv	1		16⅜	16⅛ 16⅛ Feb 9
Gen Out Ad A (1½g)	2		27	27 27 Feb 9
Gen Print Ink (.90g)	3		8½	8½ 8½
Gen Pub Service	3		1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝ Feb 10
Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	1		22½	22½ 22½
Gen Real & Util	11		1½	1⅜ 1⅜ + ⅛
Gen Real & Util pf	1		19⅛	18½ 18½ +1
Gen Refract (2g)	4		23¾	23¾ 23¾
Gen Thea Eq (1¼g)	4		11¼	11 11 Feb 7
Gen Time Inst (1)	1		16⅛	16⅛ 16⅛ Feb 8
Gen T & Rub (½g)	2		13	13⅜ 13⅜ Feb 10
Gillette (1)	5		9¾	9½ 9½ — ⅛
Gillette pf (5)	3		97	97 97 Feb 10
Gimbel Bros	5		7¾	7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Gimbel 6$ pf (6)	2		50½	50 50 Jan 27
Glidden Co (2)	5		23¾	23 23
Glidden cv pf (2½)	1		44	44 44 Feb 9
Gobel (Adolph)	2		2⅝	2⅝ 2⅝ Feb 10
Goebel Brew (.20a)	6		3⅜	3½ 3½
Goodrich (1g)	13		16⅛	15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2		49¼	49¼ 49¼ Feb 10
Goodyr T & R (2½g)	21		20¾	19½ 19½ — ⅝
Goodyr T & R pf (5)	2		82	82 82 — ½
Gotham Silk Hos	1		3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜ Feb 10
Graham-Paige	16		1¼	1⅛ 1⅛
Granby Consol Min	4		5	5 5 — ⅛
Grand Union	2		1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝ Feb 8
Grand Un pf (⅛k)	8		12¾	12 12 Feb 3
Gran City Stl (1½g)	8		16½	16 16½ — ⅜
Grant (WT) (.85e)	1		23¾	23¾ 23¾ + ⅝
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1		21¾	21¼ 21½ + ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct (¼e)	6		13½	13½ 13½
Gt No Ry pf (2g)	23		23¾	23½ 23⅝ + ⅛
Gt W Sugar (2.40a)	1		30	30 30 + ⅛
Green (H L) 1.60a)	65		17½	17½ 17½
Greyhound (.80a)	3		9	9 9 + ⅛
Greyhound pf (.50)	4		7¾	7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Guantanamo Sugar	1		1½	1½ 1½ — ⅛
Gulf Mobile & Nor	1		8½	8½ 8½ + ⅛
Gulf M&N pf (2½g)	2		18½	16 16½ Feb 8
Hacknak Wat (1½g).	1		25	25 25 Feb 4
Hall Printing	3		6	6 6 + ⅛
Hamil Watch (¾e)	1		17½	17½ 17½
Harb-Walker (⅝e)	2		20¾	20¾ 20¾
Hat Corp A (.20e)	1		6½	6½ 6½ Feb 8
Hayes Body	1		1⅞	1⅞ 1⅞ — ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2		91	91 91 +1
Hecker Prod (.80)	4		6¾	6¾ 6¾
Heime (G W) (5a)	1		90½	90½ 90½ Jan 27
Hercules Motors (1)	1		14½	14½ 14½ Feb 10
Hercules Pow (¾g)	3		53	52¾ 53 Feb 10
Hershey Chge (3)	1		42⅛	42⅛ 42⅛ Feb 9
Hersh cv pf (4a)	2		91½	90½ 90½ + ⅛
Hinde & D F (2)	1		19⅝	19½ 19½ Jan 27
Holland Furn (½e)	31		20¾	20¾ 20¾ — ¼
Hollander	1		8¼	8⅛ 8⅛
Holly Sugar (2½e)	5		19	18¾ 19 + ¾
Homestake M (4½)	12		61½	59¼ 60¼ + ⅛
Houd-Her A (2½)	1		23¼	23 23¼ Feb 9
Houd-Her B (1½)	9		10¼	9¾ 10⅛ Feb 10
Household Fin (4a)	2		50	50 50 + ½
Household P pf (5)	1		84	84 84 Feb 7
Houston Oil	3		7⅜	7⅜ 7⅜ — ⅜
Howe Sound (3a)	8		47	47 47 —1
Hudson & Man	2		1¾	1½ 1½ — ½
Hudson & Man pf	6		5⅞	5⅞ 5⅞ —1⅜
Hudson Motor (¾g)	7		8⅝	8¼ 8¼
Hupp Motor	9		1¼	1⅛ 1⅛
Illinois Central	24		10⅞	10½ 10½ + ⅛
Illinois Central pf	5		19	19 19
Indian Refin (.15g)	1		6½	6¼ 6½ Feb 8
Indust Rayon (¼e)	3		21½	21¼ 21¼ + ⅛
Ing-Rand (1½e)	1		75½	75½ 75½ +1½
Inland Steel (4)	12		64	63⅛ 63¼ — ⅞
Inspiration Copper	12		13	12⅝ 12⅝ — ⅛
Insuranshs (.20)	1		4	4 4 Feb 5
Interboro Rap Tr	2		4⅜	4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
Interchem Corp	13		22	21 21½ Feb 10
Intercont Rubber	2		3¼	3¼ 3¼ Feb 7
Interlake Ir (.65g)	12		11⅜	11 11¼ — ⅛
Int Agricultural	1		3⅜	3⅜ 3⅜ Feb 10
Int Agr pr pf (3g)	5		25	24½ 25 Feb 9
Int Bus Mach (6a)	4		151½	150½ 151 +2
Int Harvester (2½)	17		65½	63½ 63½ —1¼
Int Harvester pf (7)	2		150	150 150 Feb 2
Int Hydro-Elec A	5		5⅝	5½ 5½ — ⅛
Int Merc Marine	3		3½	3½ 3½ Feb 10
Int Mining (.15e)	2		10⅝	10½ 10½
Int Nickel Can (2a)	55		49⅝	48⅝ 49⅛ + ¼
Int Nick Can pf (7)	1		132	132 132 Jan 19
Int Pap & P	10		7½	7⅛ 7⅛ — ⅜
Int Pap & P pf (5)	1		30¼	30¼ 30¼ + ¼
Int Salt (1½a)	1		20½	20½ 20½ Feb 8
Int Shoe (2)	1		33¼	33¼ 33¼ Feb 9
Int Silver (.20)	1		20	20 20 Feb 9
Int Tel & Tel	16		6⅛	6 6⅛ + ⅛
Int T & T fgn ct	4		6⅜	6¼ 6⅜ + ⅛
Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	7		10¼	10¼ 10¼ + ¼
Intertype (.80g)	2		10½	10½ 10½ Jan 29
Island Creek Cl (2)	2		22½	22½ 22¼ Feb 9
Jewel Tea (4)	1		49	49 49 Feb 10
Johns-Manville (3a)	11		76½	75 76⅛ +1
Kalam Stove&F(¼e)	1		16	16 16 Feb 8
Kan City Southern	8		8⅞	8⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
Kan Cty So pf (1½g)	2		18	18 18 +1
Kaufmann Dpt(.40e)	1		16½	16¼ 16½ Feb 9
Kayser (J) (¼e)	11		12⅞	12⅝ 12⅝ Feb 8
Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	3		7½	7½ 7½ — ⅜
Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2		5½	5 5 Feb 10
Kennecott Cop (2a)	43		38⅛	37¼ 37½ — ⅛
Keystone S & W	1		8	8 8
Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1		21⅞	21⅞ 21⅞ — ⅛
Kinney (G R)	2		1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
Kresge SS (.30e)	10		17⅞	17⅝ 17⅞ — ⅛
Kresge Dept Stores	1		5¾	5¾ 5¾ Feb 10
Kress (S H) (1.60)	2		25⅝	25⅜ 25⅝ Jan 26
Kroger Groc (1.50)	2		18¼	18⅛ 18½ — ⅛
Lambert Co (⅝e)	9		11½	11⅜ 11⅜ + ⅛
Lane Bryant (½g)	2		5⅛	5 5 Feb 4
Lee Rub & T (¼e)	5		13¼	13¼ 13¼ Feb 9
Lehigh Port C (¼e)	2		18⅜	17¼ 17¼ —1
Lehigh Valley Coal	1		⅞	⅞ ⅞ + ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	6		3¾	3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Lehigh Valley RR	1		6⅛	6 6 — ⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	2		24	23¾ 24 — ⅛
Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2		10	10 10 Feb 9
Lerner Stores (2)	2		24	24 24 + ¼
L O F Glass (4g)	11		34	33⅞ 33⅞ — ⅛
Lib. McN & L (1.40g)	13		7¾	7¼ 7¼ — ⅜
Life Savers (1.60)	8		26⅛	26⅛ 26⅛
Liggett & Myers (4a)	2		91¾	91¾ 91¾Feb 10
Lizg & My B (4a)	1		92½	92¼ 92½
Lizg & My pf (7)	1		165	165 165 Feb 9
Lily Tulip Cup (1½g)	2		16	16 16 — ⅛
Lima Loco (2½g)	11		27¼	27¼ 27¼ + ¾
Link Belt (2a)	9		39	39 39
Liq Carbonic (1.60)	25		17¾	17½ 17¾ + ⅜
Loew's (7½g)	12		48¾	48¼ 48½ — ⅜
Loew's pf (6½)	1		106¼	106¼ 106¼ Feb 8
Loft	12		1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜ + ¼
Lone Star Cem (3a)	1		35	35 35 — ¾
Long-Bell A	2		4½	4⅜ 4½ + ⅛
Loose-W Bis (.30e)	1		18½	18½ 18½ Feb 9
Lorillard (P) (1.20)	5		16	15⅝ 15⅞
Louisv & Nash (4.20g)	3		47½	46⅜ 47 Feb 10
Louisv G&E A (1¼)	2		16½	16½ 16½
Ludlum Steel (½e)	6		16⅜	16½ 16½ —1
Macand & F (2a)	1		30¼	30¼ 30¼ Feb 10
Mack Trucks (1a)	4		20⅞	20⅜ 20½ — ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	3		30⅝	30 30⅜ + ⅛
Mad Sq. Gar (

Business and Industry

Court Suspends Fixing of Prices on Soft Coal for Railroads

Commerce and Finance

Signs of Gains In Industry Seen By Tom Girdler

DEL MONTE, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—T. M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corp. and president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said today there are signs of further gains in industry.

"But many uncertainties still exist," he warned in an address for delivery before the fourteenth annual conference of iron, steel and allied industries of the California State Chamber of Commerce.

"We have been hearing a great deal recently about co-operation between government and industry, and the idea won universal approval," he continued. "What could the government possibly do of more importance to all the people in this emergency than to join with business in an effort to speed up the clogged wheels of industry and make more jobs?

"But thus far no practical constructive program has appeared. Certainly such a program, were it to materialize, would receive wholehearted co-operation from business.

"One of the reasons for our present difficulties has been the growing attitude on the part of the government that business is exclusively the vehicle of a few wealthy people, and is something separate and distinct from the public.

"That is a basic fallacy in economic thinking. The fact is that practically the entire public of the United States is engaged in business, directly or indirectly, except those in government employ."

Declaring "there are some who would have the country believe that high steel prices have put the stop sign in the path of recovery," Mr. Girdler said a 10 per cent reduction in the price of steel would reduce the cost of an automobile only $8 or the cost of a $4,000 home only $17.

He said steel prices have advanced 21 per cent and wages 31 per cent in the last 15 months, and that compared with the low point of 1932, prices have increased 33 per cent and wages 55 per cent. Taxes and the possibility of increased freight rates are other items of increased production costs, he added.

"The steel industry, like all industry, wants to move forward," he concluded. "I believe that the country is ready to move ahead, once confidence is restored by permitting our industrial and economic systems to function free from harassments and oppressive controls."

SEC Announces New Exemption From Its Short Selling Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced a limited exemption from the price restrictions of its recently adopted short selling rules.

The rules, issued Jan. 24, require that any "short sale" of a security must be made at a price above that of the previous transaction.

The regulations were designed to prohibit short selling in a declining market. A "short sale" was defined as sale of a security the seller does not own, or any sale, consummated by delivery of a borrowed security.

The new exemption applies only to transactions executed on an exchange for the purpose of equalizing the price of a security on that exchange with the price currently quoted on another national exchange.

For example, prices of stocks on the San Francisco exchange tend to follow those on the New York Stock Exchange. If a stock were quoted simultaneously at $10 on the San Francisco exchange and $9 on the New York exchange, buyers would purchase in the latter market, thus depriving the former of business.

The new exemption would permit a short sale on the San Francisco exchange to equalize the two prices, without requiring that the transaction be made at a higher price than the previous sale.

Propose Reorganization Plan for Monon Railroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bondholders protective committee has proposed a reorganization plan for the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon) Railway Company under which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway would lose control of the line.

The two roads now own 77 per cent of the Monon preferred stock and 93 per cent of its common, as well as most of its unsecured obligations.

The committee, holding Monon first and general mortgage gold bonds, Series A and B, submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission a plan which would wipe out both classes of stock.

The Monon's unsecured creditors, principally the L. & N. and the Southern, also would be depried of participation in the reorganized company.

Standard Milling to Move Its Offices to Chicago

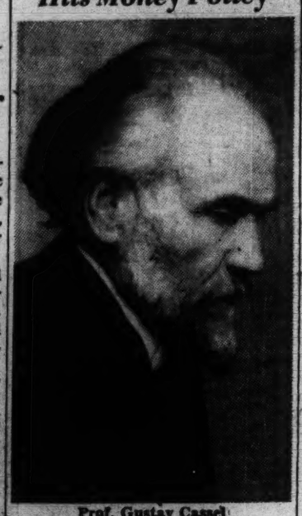
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The general offices of the Standard Milling Company will be moved from New York to Chicago on or about April 1, 1938, according to an announcement of J. A. Sim, president. At the same time the administrative offices of the milling divisions will be moved to Chicago and consolidated with the general office at its new location in the Jackson Kranklin Building.

Mr. Sim stated that such consolidation will permit a co-ordination of all activities for all divisions.

The company operates the following units: Northwestern Consolidated Milling Division, Minneapolis; Southwestern Milling Division, Kansas City, Mo.; Duluth-Superior Milling Division, Minneapolis; and Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Division, New York.

Hits Money Policy



Prof. Gustav Cassel
Economist of Sweden

American Capital Aiding Australian Industrial Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Establishment of Australian works by two large American companies has been announced here and Federal Minister for Customs T. W. White says this industry migration has been brought about by a protectionist policy.

The International Harvester Co., headed in Australia by G. L. McHenry, has bought 45 acres of land on the outskirts of Geelong, about 40 miles round the bay from Melbourne. A £400,000 plant for the manufacture of farm implements and transport equipment is being established. The company already operates a big Australian assembly and distributing organization, and its Geelong extension means many implements previously imported will be locally manufactured.

The second company, reported to control a capital of more than £1,000,000, springs from American Rolling Mills Co., one of America's big steel concerns, and will operate here under the name of Armco (Australia) Pty. Ltd. It will work in co-operation with the Australian concern of John Lysaght Ltd. in the manufacture of a variety of special steel sheets such as motor body, commercial panel, enamelling and cold rolled deep drawing sheets.

Minister White predicts that Armco will give employment to nearly 500 Australian workmen and, once established, its products should take the place of imports to the annual value of £400,000. It has not been announced where the company will establish its Australian headquarters but Port Kembla (N. S. W.) has been mentioned.

"Many other industries, both large and small, have begun Australian operation in the last five years," says Minister White. "No fewer than 3,200 new factories have launched into a range of manufactures in that period which shows confidence in the future of the country and proves that a protectionist policy which develops both primary and secondary industries is the greatest stimulus to nationhood."

He says £14,000,000 of new capital has gone into industry extensions in this five-year period. Another £3,000,000 has been invested in new industries, giving additional employment to more than 30,000 workers.

Week's Auto Output Shows Slight Gain

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DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports setimated the current week's motorcar production in the United States and Canada at 57,810 units, against 51,443 last week and 74,145 for this week a year ago.

It reported that a "somewhat more optimistic attitude" has "settled over the industry."

Consolidated Aircraft's Profits Up Sharply in '37

SAN DIEGO—Current estimates indicate that net profits of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in 1937 were probably in the neighborhood of $475,000, equal to about 70 cents a share on the common which would compare with $192,411, or 29 cents a common share, in 1936.

Total deliveries by Consolidated Aircraft in 1937 were approximately $12,000,000 a new high record, against $4,218,399 in 1936 and $2,841,752 in 1935. New business booked during the year amounted to about $7,800,000, with the result that unfilled orders on Jan. 1, 1938, were approximately $14,000,000, consisting of $12,500,000 Navy contracts and $1,500,000 commercial and export business. At the start of 1937 unfilled orders totaled $18,169,726.

Greenland's Fur Catch Sale Set for Feb. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Greenland's fur catch for the season will be sold at the annual auction held this year in Copenhagen on February 18, according to a Department of Commerce report from Copenhagen.

The auction this year will be relatively small, as there will be offered 2699 blue fox skins, 1354 white fox skins, and 127 polar bear skins, compared with 2772, 1625, and 97, respectively last year, the report stated. The supply of white fox skins is said to be the smallest in the last ten years.

Prices at the auction are expected to be generally higher than last year and a good demand for blue fox is anticipated, it was reported.

Says U.S. Slump Due to Vacillating Policy on Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Had it been made clear that the President's simple program of giving the nation a dollar with a stable purchasing power would be firmly adhered to, the general public would have known what they had to go upon in the monetary sphere, and the business world could have adjusted itself without difficulty to the given conditions."

This is stated by Professor Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, in a striking pronouncement on the present setback in trade in the United States.

Writing in the current issue of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Professor Cassel draws attention to what he calls "wobbling between inflationary and deflationary tendencies" in United States monetary policy.

Inflation, he says, occurred between June, 1936 and March, 1937, when the official price index rose by more than 11 per cent. Revival in economic life followed, with a rise in the prices of stocks and shares. This rise, Professor Cassel says, was "hardly excessive" having regard to "the extremely low level of interest maintained by the authorities."

Professor Cassel goes on to say that "when in the spring of 1937, tendencies towards deflation threatened to gain the upper hand in American monetary policy, the New York Stock Exchange lost confidence and abandoned itself to a discouragement which critical observers in general found exaggerated, but which may be considered to have been justified by the serious collapse which ensued in the autumn."

He holds in these circumstances, that "the economic depression was, in a marked degree, the effect of the distrust shown by the Stock Exchange, and thus might have been avoided if the Stock Exchange had not been exposed to the serious disturbance of confidence which a vacillating monetary policy is always bound to entail."

Professor Cassel concludes that "all good forces should therefore unite in international co-operation for the maintenance of a stable monetary system."

Carloadings Gain 2.1 P. C. in Wek; 15.9 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 564,740 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 12.

This was an increase of 11,564 cars, or 2.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 106,487, or 15.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 334,095, or 37.2 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Inc. Over Last Week	Dec. Over A Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	204,444	9,198	*59,780
Less-than-carlot mdse	148,092	5,822	*10,256
Coal	129,394	50	*26,102
Grain & grain prods.	32,282	671	4,071
Livestock	11,485	*1,435	760
Forest products	26,230	1,500	*6,336
Ore	6,447	*526	*3,151
Coke	6,457	374	*5,719

*Decrease.

Sharp Decrease In Registration Of New Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — There was a sharp decrease during the last quarter of 1937 in security registrations becoming effective under the Securities Act of 1933, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Registrations for the entire year totaled $3,379,300,000 compared with $5,064,700,000 in 1936, a decrease of $1,685,400,000.

After deducting from the grand totals, securities reserved for the exercise of conversion privileges of other securities, the 1937 total was $2,998,400,000, or $1,801,800,000 less than in 1936, and the total of securities intended to be offered for cash sale for the account of the registrant was $2,370,500,000 in 1937, or $1,784,700,000 less than in 1936.

The amount of new money sought as differentiated from proceeds intended for refunding and other purposes, was $652,600,000, of which $231,400,000 was intended for purchase of plant and equipment and $421,600,000 for increase of working capital.

1937 Rail Supplies Cost $900,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The railroads in 1937 purchased materials, supplies and fuel costing $900,000,000 in 12,174 cities and towns in 2637 counties of the 3072 counties in the 48 states. These purchases included about 70,000 different items and thus affected industry and agriculture everywhere, according to exhibits by Association of American Railroads presented to the Senate.

In 1929 and 1930, railway purchases of materials, supplies and fuel averaged $1,184,000,000 annually. In five years from 1931 to 1935, this dropped to $559,819,800. In 1936, railway purchase of materials, supplies and fuel increased to $803,421,000. Encouraging traffic volume in first half of 1937 resulted in further increase, the total for the year amounting to about $900,000,000.

The subsequent sharp decline in traffic and revenues, especially in fourth quarter, resulted in a drastic reduction in railway purchases.

Illinois Coal Producers See Unfairness in Price Regulation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The Federal District Court of Appeals here suspended today minimum prices fixed by the National Bituminous Coal Commission for soft coal consumed by the railroads.

The court also suspended minimum prices affecting the city of Cleveland.

The court issued a temporary stay upon the applicaton of the Association of American Railroads, the American Short Line Railroad Association, the Saxton Coal Mining Company, the Enos Coal Mining Company, and the St. Louis and O'Fallon Coal Company of Illinois.

The court issued the order on the ground that the commission had fixed minimum prices before holding a public hearing on the "facts and figures" behind them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Like the rumble of coal sliding down the chute, protests against alleged unfairness to the coal industry in this third largest coal producing State are reverberating here as effects of price regulation under the new National Bituminous Coal Commission are being measured.

Illinois mines, it is said, are placed at an unfair competitive disadvantage with those of Indiana and Kentucky as a result of new minimum prices established under the terms of the Vinson-Guffey Act. Prices, fixed by the commission appointed under the act, went into effect Dec. 16, but it took about six weeks for objections to find their way into newspaper headlines.

Reason for Complaints

While some coal men point out that there is really nothing to get excited about, since a great deal of adjustment is certain to be needed in any effort to hoist prices which they say have been too low for the welfare of the industry, nevertheless they agree that there is reason for the complaints being made here.

The City of Chicago, which went to federal court Feb. 3 to get an injunction against enforcement of the new prices, is concerned because it will have to pay about $150,000 more a year to heat the city hall and other public buildings, according to its estimate. It is no help to the city to be told it could cut that bill by buying from Indiana or Kentucky mines, for Chicago is expected to be loyal to its State's industries and officials feel obligated to buy from them, even at greater cost.

Managers of big office and apartment buildings can, of course, just as well stoke Kentucky-mined chunks into their furnaces, which means that they would get better coal for the same money, but that's what the coal companies of Illinois object to. "We'll lose our home-State market," they cry. "And if Illinois can't buy from us, who can?" One operator, the St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Company of Illinois, has filed in Washington a petition for injunction against the new minimum prices.

Illinois is not unique in raising objections, for a great number of complaints from other states have been filed with the commission in Washington, coal men here state. But this State is particularly sensitive because it was overlooked in appointments to the seven-man board of the National Bituminous Coal Commission. Although third in rank as a coal producing state, no member of the board was named from Illinois. Members are from seven other coal states. This has given rise to the feeling that Illinois' peculiar problems are not fully understood.

Governor Henry Horner (D), in sympathy with the Illinois coal producers, announced Jan. 31 that the state was filing with the commission an objection to the rulings and he was quoted as saying that it would also challenge the constitutionality of the Act in Federal Court.

While many of the objections are well taken, and exaggerated emphasis has probably been given in a leading anti-administration newspaper to the hardships worked locally upon home-owners by the minimum prices, it is said by some coal mine representatives.

Adjustments Needed

One observer, Fred S. Wilkey, executive secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, pointed out that a great deal of adjustment is bound to be needed when any attempt at price regulation is made.

"There are certain to be inequalities, and it takes time until a mess like this gets ironed out," he said. "It will probbaly take five or six months to make the necessary adjustments. As a matter of fact, the Interstate Commerce Commission is still engaged in making corrections in freight rates. A person may not approve of price fixing as a method of correcting economic difficulties in an industry, but still it is only right to give the plan a fair trial. And this cannot be done in a few weeks."

Rail Maturities for the Year 1938 Total About $260,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the year 1938 railroad bond and note maturities will amount to about $260,000,000 exclusive of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and privately-held debt, according to Standard Statistics.

More than one quarter of this total is accounted for by the "Soo Line," which already has filed for reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The New York & Erie falls in the same category.

Maturities of $1,000,000 or more are listed in the following table:

	Maturity	Standard Statistics Co. rating	Outstanding
Canadian Pacific Ry Serial 3s	Feb. 15	A	$1,000,000
Galveston Terminal Ry 1st 6s	Mar. 1	B1+	1,072,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Gen Eq Tr "A" 5s	Mar. 1	A1+	2,100,000
Galveston, Houston & Henderson "A" 5½s	Apr. 1	B1+	1,061,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Gen Eq Tr "B" 5s	Apr. 1	A1+	1,140,000
New York Central Equip Tr 5½s	Apr. 15	A1	1,100,000
Canadian National Rys Eq Tr "J" 4½s	May 1	A1+	1,000,000
Canadian National Rys Eq "K" 5s	May 1	A1+	1,200,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry Eq 4½s	May 1	A1+	1,320,000
Illinois Central Eq Tr "J" 5s	May 1	A	1,273,000
Southern Pacific Eq Tr "G" 5s	May 1	A1	1,176,000
Sunbury, Hazel & Wilkes-B 2d (1st) 6s (Penn)	May 1	A1+	1,349,000
New York Cent Eq Tr 4½s (1925)	May 15	A1	1,500,000
Pennsylvania R R Gen Eq Tr "D" 4½s	May 15	A1+	1,130,000
Canadian National Eq "L" 4½s	June 1	A1+	1,050,000
Carolina, Clinch & Ohio 1st 5s	June 1	A1	14,150,000
Long Island R R Gen 4s (Penn)	June 1	A	3,000,000
New York Central Lines Eq Tr 5s (1923)	June 1	A1	1,156,000
New York Central Lines Eq Tr 5s (1923)	June 1	A1	1,156,000
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5s (Gt North)	June 1	A1+	3,625,000
Boston & Albany R R Deb 5s (N Y Cent)	July 1	B1+	2,015,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Eq "V" 5s	July 1	A1+	1,200,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ser 1½% Notes	July 15	A1	1,530,000
Southern Ry East Tenn Reorg 5s	Sep. 1	A	4,500,000
Southern Ry Mobile & Ohio Coll 4s	Sep. 1	B	7,295,000
New York Central Lines Eq 4½s	Sep. 15	A1	1,397,000
New York, Chic & St Louis Unsec 6s	Oct. 1	B	15,000,000
Northern Ry of Cal 1st 5s (So Pac)	Oct. 1	A1+	4,751,000
Pennsylvania R R Gen Eq Tr "C" 4½s	Oct. 1	A1+	1,050,000
Pennsylvania R R Eq "G" 3½s	Dec. 1	A1+	1,228,000
Southern Pacific Eq Tr "P" 5s	Dec. 1	A1	2,100,000
New York & Erie 3rd Ext 4½s (Erie)	Mar. 1	*B1+	4,616,000
Boston & Providence Deb 6s (New Haven)	July 1	A	2,170,000
Minn, St P & S S M Cons 4s (Can Pac)	July 1	D1+	56,863,000
Minn, St P & S S M Cons 5s (Can Pac)	July 1	D1+	14,284,000
Missouri Pacific 3rd Ext 4s	July 1	B1	3,828,000
Pac R R of Mo 2nd Ext 5s (Miss Pac)	July 1	B1+	2,573,000
Pac R R of Mo 1st Ext 4s (Mis Pac)	Aug. 1	B1+	6,996,000
Western Pac R R Trustees Ctfs 2½s	Dec. 1	A	6,400,000

*Tentative.

Among the maturities of roads now solvent, the principal uncertainty attaches to the $15,000,000 of New York, Chicago & St. Louis notes maturing Oct. 1. It should be remembered that the C. & O. owns $3,583,750 principal amount of these notes, which it purchased in connection with previous extensions of the notes. Another extension may well be proposed. In this instance, however, some uncertainty has arisen as to C. & O's probable action, in view of its recent stand on the Erie Problem.

The importance of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio properties to the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville, guarantors, and the marked improvement in the road's earnings over the past two years are of prime consideration in connection with the June 1 maturity of the 6s. The Southern Railway has announced that it has a commitment from the RFC for aid in meeting its Sept. 1 maturity, if it should be unable to handle it otherwise.

Under normal conditions, none of these maturities would cause any trouble. However, with traffic at a low level and expenses substantially increased, further RFC aid may be needed by several railroads, even if a substantial part of the requested rate increase is granted.

Oregon Mineral Future Shows Big Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mineral production in Oregon has a future of "undeveloped proportions" with three types of activity showing the greatest possibilities at present, according to recent studies of the Oregon State Mining Board completed here.

These are the development of coal mining in the Coos Bay region of southern Oregon; following up of discoveries in the Willamette valley of valuable deposits of refractory clay with many commercial uses, and expansion of the rapidly growing production of quick silver.

Engineers Public Service Dissolves Texas Affiliate

NEW YORK (AP)—In a move to simplify its corporate structure Engineers Public Service Co. has dissolved the Eastern Texas Electric Co., of Del., a subsidiary, it was announced.

The Texas affiliate owned all the common stock of Gulf States Utilities and Western Public Service Co. and certain bonds and preferred

Brokers' Loans Decrease $39,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported today that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $573,000,000. The week ended Feb. 9 and the total represented a decrease of $39,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,007,000,000.

Price of Lead Is Reduced $5 a Ton

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of lead was cut $5 a ton by leading producers. It was the second slash so far this week, and established the metal at the lowest price since 1936. It reached a high of 7.75 cents last March.

American Smelting & Refining fixed the price at 4.50 cents a pound, New York, against 4.75 cents quoted previously. A similar reduction was made by St. Joseph Lead Company.

Ayres Sees Major Rail Changes If Slump Continues

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres told the Traffic Club of Cleveland that 1938 may bring a fundamental change in American transportation "if real depression conditions prevail" throughout the year.

"It may well be," he said, "that 1938 will prove to be the year in which the affairs of the railroads will become so complicated that the Federal Government, which has regulated them for the past 50 years, will finally undertake to find solutions for their problem."

Colonel Ayres, a well-known business statistician and a member of the executive committee of Allegheny Corporation, railroad holding company, spoke on "The Outlook for Traffic in 1938."

He pointed out that the operating ratio of all Class I roads advanced to 81 at the end of last year —in other words, 81 per cent of operating revenues went to cover operating expenses, leaving approximately one fifth for fixed charges.

Condition of Roads

Fixed charges, including interest payments, taxes and "other unescapable deductions, such as equipment rents," Colonel Ayres said, "will be so large in 1938 that after roads have used all their non-operating income in defraying them, they will still have $1,000,000,000 of fixed charges left which must be paid out of operating revenues."

"If that enormous sum is to be paid out of one fifth of the operating revenues," Colonel Ayres declared, "then those revenues will have to amount to $5,000,000,000, which is far more than they have been in any year since 1930 and far more than there is any prospect of them being in 1938."

If increased freight rates now being considered in Washington were granted, the operating ratio might drop as low as 75, he said, and "in that case in order to meet fixed charges of $1,000,000,000 the roads would have to have operating revenues of four times that much, or $4,000,000,000."

Outlook in Europe

"At present there is little prospect that they will have either operating revenues as high as $4,000,000,000, or an operating ratio as low as 75," he added.

He repeated his assertion in previous addresses that "the electric utilities are the keylog in our depression jam," and said, "If there could be a treaty of peace between the utilities and the Government, more than $1,000,000,000 worth a year of new construction could promptly be got under way."

Colonel Ayres said "there are disturbing indications that business depression is beginning in Europe," and added that "if that continues to develop, our chances for a prompt and vigorous recovery here are not good."

Your Income Tax

This is the seventeenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Losses From Casualties, Theft, and Wagers

To be deductible, a loss arising from "fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty" need not be connected with the taxpayer's trade or business. If his home or his automobile is destroyed by fire, or his summer bungalow damaged by flood or storm, he may claim a deduction for the loss sustained.

Loss of property by theft or burglary is an allowable deduction, and need not be incurred in trade or business. Hence, the loss occasioned by the theft of jewelry or an automobile used for pleasure and convenience is deductible. It must be established, however, that the property actually was stolen. Should circumstances attending the loss leave the owner in doubt as to whether it was stolen or lost, the claim would not be allowed.

Losses from wagering transactions are allowable only to the extent of the gains from such transactions.

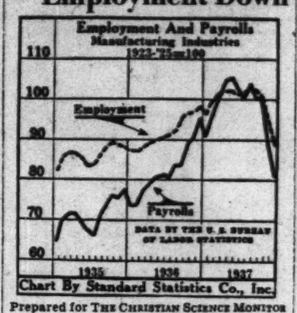
A loss is deductible only in the year in which it is sustained, even though, as in the case of a theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. Losses compensated for by insurance or otherwise, of course, are not deductible. However, in the event the amount of insurance is not sufficient to recompense for the loss sustained, the excess of the loss over the amount of the insurance is deductible.

In general, losses for which an amount may be deducted for income tax purpóses must be evidenced by closed and completed transactions, fixed by identifiable events, bona fide and actually sustained during the taxable period for which claimed. For instance, a person possessing stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. The loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If stock of a corporation becomes worthless, its cost or other basis is deductible by the owner for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless, provided a satisfactory showing is made of its worthlessness. A loss on account of stock becoming worthless is deductible only for the taxable year in which the stock becomes worthless and not for any other year, regardless of the fact that there may not be income for the year in which the stock becomes worthless against which to apply such loss.

Murray Ohio Mfg. Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co., reporting the sale of 80,000 bicycles in 1937, announced net income of $228,254, compared with $302,254 in 1936. The company also engages in toy manufacture and stamping.

Factory Pay Rolls, Employment Down



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As the accompanying chart shows, both employment and pay rolls have declined sharply in recent months, with total pay rolls falling more rapidly than actual employment. This reflects the reversion to part time operations in leading industries, rather than any revisions of importance as yet in actual wage scales.

It is obvious that there can be no significant improvement in consumer buying power in the early future, as the January and February figures, when they are available, will probably reveal some further decrease in total pay rolls. In December, the drop in factory employment represented over half a million workers, while actual pay rolls were off almost 10 per cent from November.

Southern Cotton Mills Not Cutting Pay, Says Jacobs

CLINTON, S. C., (AP)—William P. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer of the print cloth group of cotton manufacturers, said Southern cotton mills were "holding to their wage scales in spite of announcement of decreases in New England and in spite of severe cut price competition from Japan."

"I have just completed a survey of most of the mills in South Carolina and many in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama," he said, "and I find that every mill interviewed reported no decrease in wages and contemplated no decrease."

Mr. Jacobs, who also is secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association and president of Presbyterian College, said the survey included most of the large mill groups.

He said that despite "high costs involved, southern manufacturers generally hold to the view that reduction in wages is not the proper method of solution of this problem.

"Wage scales in the South are now pretty well on a par with, and in many instances higher than textile wages elsewhere.

"Competition in America in a weak market is most severe. Many mills are losing money on such narrow margins and are forced to adopt production schedules which are drastically curtailed.

"To make this situation more grave, the Japanese continue to ship cotton goods into the United States at cut prices. A prominent New York selling agent reports that three of the leading print cloth constructions are now offered by the Japanese at prices much below our actual cost of production. Goods which cost our mills eight and one-half cents per yard to make are offered delivered in this country from Japan at eight cents.

"Goods which cost American mills seven cents to make are offered finished and delivered by the Japanese at six and one-half cents," he said.

U. S. Shipbuilding Gains in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Shipping under construction at United States shipbuilding yards increased 107,875 tons in January, due to the addition of 16 vessels aggregating 140,445 gross tons, according to American Bureau of Shipping.

On February 1 there were 91 vessels aggregating 390,990 gross tons under construction, against 92 of 283,115 gross tons Jan. 1, 1938, and 80 of 177,355 gross tons Feb. 1, 1937. There was also under construction 16,865 additional tons of shipping to make total work under way February 1 of 407,855 tons against 300,680 Jan. 1, 1938.

The large increase was due to the ordering of 12 tankers of 11,500 tons each by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Excess Reserves Gain $20,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported bank reserves declined, but their lendable excess reserves increased in the week ended February 9.

Excess reserves went up $20,000,000 to $1,410,000,000. Total reserves dropped $44,000,000 to $7,205,000,000 largely because of increases of deposits of non-member banks and the Treasury with the Federal Reserve.

Continuing a recent trend of switching from long to short-term Government securities without changing total holdings the 12 Federal Reserve banks last week sold $8,000,000 of Treasury bonds and $2,000,000 of Treasury notes and bought $10,000,000 of Treasury bills.

Inactive gold amounted to $1,223,000,000.

Ohio Leather Co

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — For the first time in 11 years, the Ohio Leather Co. failed to earn enough for dividends on common stock—due to labor troubles during the first half of the year, and the business recession in the last half. President Victor Lumbard told stockholders at the annual meeting. Net profit after all charges and a $188,822 inventary adjustment was $36,122, compared with $203,790 for 1936.

Exchange Weighs Proposal of Cut In Memberships

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has broadened the scope of its proposed internal reorganization by moving to consider a reduction in the number of members.

Acting on a resolution of the governing committee, Charles R. Gay, president, appointed a committee of three members to "study the feasibility of formulating a plan for retirement over a period of time of a substantial number of exchange memberships." The exchange has 1375 members.

The exchange did not explain what motivated its action, but it was recalled William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a statement last November, suggested the stock exchanges "were attempting to feed too many mouths." Wall Street assumed the remark was intended to apply particularly to the New York Stock Exchange in view of its large membership, which was increased by 25 per cent in 1929.

"Any realistic approach to the problems confronting the exchanges," said Mr. Douglas at that time, "must soon meet the question as to whether the exchanges should attempt to provide a livelihood for the present huge memberships. . . . The prolonged periods of great activity in the late twenties provided an income sufficient perhaps to justify a 25 per cent increase in the membership of the New York Stock Exchange. But the vast changes which have occurred are well known."

Mr. Douglas cited the marked subsidence of the "speculative fever" of the 1920s and suggested that with markets giving more emphasis to investment rather than speculative operations the exchanges needed fewer brokers.

The committee named to study membership reduction consists of Otto Abraham, Benjamin H. Brinton and R. Lawrence Oakley.

The price of stock exchange memberships recently dropped to a 20-year low of $59,000. This compared with a 1929 top of $625,000, which included a "right" for one-fourth of a new membership. Through issuance of the rights 275 new memberships were created in February, 1929.

Wheat in Chicago Moderately Lower

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Unsettled weather conditions indicative of some moisture relief in domestic drought regions southwest led to moderate downturns of Chicago wheat prices early today. The Liverpool wheat market was about as due.

Opening ⅛-⅝ off, May 94½-¾, July 90⅜-⅞. Chicago wheat futures held near then to these limits. Corn started unchanged to ¼ lower, May 59¾-⅞, July 60⅜.

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	94½-¾	95-95⅛	1.35⅜-½
Jly	90⅜-⅞	91-91⅛	1.17⅛-¼
Sep	90⅜	90⅜-⅝	1.13¼-⅜
Corn			
May	59¾-⅞	59⅞-60	1.09⅛
Jly	60⅜	60⅜	1.07
Sep	.....	61⅜	1.01⅜
Oats			
May	31⅛-¼	31¼	50½-⅝
Jly	.....	29¼	44⅜
Sep	.....	29¼	42
Rye			
May	.....	76½	1.11¼
Jly	.....	71	1.01⅞
Sep	67⅜	68¾	91

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 3:00 p. m.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
United States Government Bonds			
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)			
Treasury			
4 3¼s 41	107.10	107.8	107.8
2 3¼s 46-43	107.22	107.22	107.22
4 3¼s 46-44	107.19	107.18	107.19
1 4s '54-44	112.26	112.26	112.26
2 3¼s 47-45	104.8	104.7	104.8
80 3¼s 48	103.4	103.4	103.4
1 3¼s 49-46	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 4¼s 52-47	117.10	117.10	117.10
42 2¾s 51-48	102.12	102.11	102.12
6 2½s 53-49	100	99.31	100
2 3¼s 54-51	101.18	101.18	101.18
29 3s 55-51	104.12	104.12	104.12
15 2½s 60-55	102.10	102.7	102.9
2 2½s 60-56 reg	102.8	102.8	102.8
2 2¾s 59-56	101.6	101.6	101.6
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3s 47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2
2 3¼s 47-42	102.28	102.28	102.28
2 3¼s 64-44	104.9	104.9	104.9
Home Owners' Loan			
40 2½s 49-39	102	101.31	101.31
2 2¾s 44-42	101.24	102.22	101.24
4 3s 52-44	104	103.31	103.31
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	93½	93½	93½
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	101	101	101
30 Alt Gt Sou 4s 43	103	103	103
1 Alleghany 5s 49	61½	61½	61½
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	32	32	32
18 Allis Chalm 4s 52	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
7 Am & For P5s 2030	50	49½	49½
16 AmIOChem 5½s 49	104¼	104	104¼
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	113⅜	113¼	113¼
24 Am T&T 3½s 56	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
16 Am T&T 3¼s 61	101¼	101	101⅛
22 Arm Del 4s '55	90½	90	90⅜
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104	104	104
24 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109⅛	109½
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95	103	103	103
11 AA&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
28 AT&SF ev 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	101	101	101
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 A C Line 4½s'64	71½	71½	71½
5 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	27¾	27½	27¾
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	36¾	36¼	36¾
8 B&O 1st 5s'48	69⅛	69	69
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	34¾	33½	34⅜
21 B & O 5s '96 F	33¾	33⅜	33¾
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	32½	32¼	32½
57 B&O cv 4½s'60	28	27¼	27¾
7 B&O 4s '48	66	65½	65½
39 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	55	53¾	55
20 B&O 5s S W '50	41⅝	40½	40½
15 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	107½	105½	105½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
15 Beth Stl 4½s '60	102	101¾	102
7 Beth Stl 3½s'52	87½	87¼	87½
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	45½	45	45
2 Bosto&Me 4¾s JJ'61	39¾	39¾	39¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	45	44¾	44¾
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104¼	104	104¼
3 Bkly Man TR 4½s'66	104½	104	104½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s'57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	35	35	35½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	39½	39½	39½
10 Cal Pack 5s 40	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
7 Can Nat 5s 50 jly	116⅝	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	114¾	114¾	114¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 54	101½	101½	101½
3 Can Pac 4s 60 Perp	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 Caro C & O 6s 52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Caro C & O 5s 38	98¼	99¼	99¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	70½	70½	70½
5 Cen Ill E& G 5s 51	98	98	98
5 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	104	104	104
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	64¾	64¾	64¾
40 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	91⅜	90½	90½
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	63	63	63
6 CsOhio'cn 5s 39	105⅛	105	105
3 C&O rfg 5½s ME	98¼	98	98
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	101¾	101½	101½
62 CB&Q 4½s 77	97½	97	97½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	106	106	106
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	103	103	103
25 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21	20½	21
24 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12	11¾	12
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	33½	33½	33⅞
4 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	33½	33½	33½
2 CM&SP gen 4s'89	31	30¾	31
2 CM&SP 5s 89 F	28	28	28
25 Chic&NW gen 5s'87	20	19½	19½
98 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	5⅞	5½	5⅞
5 Chi & N W 4½s'37	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 C R I & P 4s'88	18½	18½	18½
3 C R I & P rfg 4½s'34	8	8¼	8
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7½	7¼	7½
2 Ch Un tSa 4s'63 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107½	107½	107½
42 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88	85½	88
68 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	91	88	91
22 Childs Co 5s'43	65	63	65
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s'30	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	101½	101½	101½
3 ClevUnTerm 1½s'72	94	94	94
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	88¼	88	88¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	81½	81½	81½
1 Col P & I 5s'70	60½	60½	60½
5 Col & So 4½s'80	43½	43½	43½
41 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93	91¾	93
23 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	88½	90¾
11 Col Ky Pw 5s L 4s '55	106⅝	106½	106⅝
37 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅝	97½	97½
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
4 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	113*	113*	112½
4 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112⅞	112½	112⅞
18 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106&	106⅝	106¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Con Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	104¾	104¾
43 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102	102½
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97¾	98
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	102½	102½
4 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
4 Cu Al & Mut 5½s 4s '43	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14½	14½
5 D & R G West 5s'55	6¼	6¼	6½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
8 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	103½	103½	103½
18 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¼	100	100
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	18fl	17½	17¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17½	17½
5 Erie gen lien4s'96	28½	28	28
19 Ericcr 4s '53 A	23½	23½	23½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
5 Col & So 4½s'80	43½	43½	43½
41 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93	91¾	93
23 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	88½	90¾
11 Col Ky Pw 5s L 4s '55	106⅝	106½	106⅝
37 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅝	97½	97½
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
4 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	113*	113*	112½
4 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112⅞	112½	112⅞
18 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106&	106⅝	106¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Con Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	104¾	104¾
43 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102	102½
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97¾	98
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	102½	102½
4 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
4 Cu Al & Mut 5½s 4s '43	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14½	14½
5 D & R G West 5s'55	6¼	6¼	6½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
8 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	103½	103½	103½
18 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¼	100	100
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	18fl	17½	17¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17½	17½
5 Erie gen lien4s'96	28½	28	28
19 Ericcr 4s '53 A	23½	23½	23½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	98½	98½	98½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6½	6½	6½
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Gen Mot Accept 3s '48	103¾	103¼	103⅜
3 Gen MotAccep3¼s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Goodrich 4¼ '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Goodrich 4½s '45	92½	92½	92½
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
3 Gt Nor Ry 6s '52	101	100¼	101
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	86	86
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107	107	107
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100	99¾	100
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	92	92
7 Hous OilTex 5½s '48	100	100	100
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23½	23½	23½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	54¼	54	54
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21⅞	21	21
17 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109	109	109
4 Ill Cen 4s '52	45	45	45
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	42	41¾	42
8 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	37⅛	36¾	36¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
1 IC&CNO 5s '63A	43¼	42¾	43¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40¾	40¼	40¼
2 Ill-Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104½	104½
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	51½	51½	51½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18	18	18
14 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	49½	49½	49½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	77	77	77
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19½	19½
3 Int Hydro El 6s '44	63	62¾	62¾
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41	40¾	40¾
17 Int Paper 6s '55	77	77	77
11 Int Paper 5s '47	87½	87½	87½
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86½	86¼	86½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	54	54	54
17 Int T&T 3s '55	57	56½	57
18 K C South 5s '50	63½	62¾	63
1 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
2 KC Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	102	102	102
11 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	57	57	57
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56½	56½	56½
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	85½	85½	85½
32 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	32	31¾	32
26 Leh Val 4½s 2003	26	25¼	26
24 Leh Val 4s 2003	24	23½	24
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74	73¾	74
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	96	96	96
9 Louis & N un 4s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Louis & N 3½s 2003	70	70	70
1 Lou&N AtK&Cin4'55	106½	106½	106½
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	85	84¾	85
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Marion Ste Shov 6s '47	81	81	81
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	94	94	94
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 MidRiRy&L 5s '61B	101	101	101
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100½	100⅜	100⅝
2 M & StL 4s '48	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 MSP&SSM 5½s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	64	63¾	63¾
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	29	29	29
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	46	45⅝	45⅝
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21¾	21¼	21¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	61	61	61
9 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41	40	40
3 Mo Pac 5½s '49	91	90¾	90¾
23 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23	22⅞	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20½	20½	20½
8 Mo Pac 5s 80H	22½	22¾	22¾
27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23½	22½	22½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅞	7⅞	7
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s80	101½	101½	101½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	90¾	90¾
5 Mor&Esex1½s3000	64	64	64
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99	98¾	98¾
15 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'48	103½	103⅛	103½
11 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 NO Tex&A&M 5½s54	35	35	35
10 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	67	67
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	69½	68¾	69½
1 NYC 3¾s '46	84½	84½	84½
18 NYC 3½s '52	74¾	74¾	74¾
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60	58¾	60
6 NY La Sh 3½s '98	74	74	74
8 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	62½	62	62½
2 NYC Ch&StL 5½s '74 A	58	57	58
4 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50¼	50	50½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '38	45½	45½	45½
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
6 NYN&H cv 6s '48	21	21	21
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21½	21½	21½
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	17	17	17
8 NY & O W rfg 4s '92	9¼	9	9¼
1 NY Steam 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 NY S&W 4½s '37	10	10	10
4 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	13¾	13½	13¾
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106⅛	106¼
4 Niagara F P 3½s '66	106	105½	105½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93¾	92⅜	92⅝
5 Norf & W 4s '96	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101½	101½	101½
26 Nor N Pac 6s 2047	83	82½	83
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	73	72½	73
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	59½	59	59
19 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101½	101¼	101½
2 Ohio Ed 4s'67	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	96	95¾	96
9 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	107¾	107	107¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4'61	101½	104½	104½
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62	72½	72¼	72¼
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102	101¾	102
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106½	106	106½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	106	106	106
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	44½	44½	44½
5 Penn P&L 4½s'81	95¼	95¼	95¼
13 Pen Co 4s'63	96	95⅞	96
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pe RR 4½s deb '70	88	87⅞	88
28 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	98⅜	98¼	98¼
16 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	98¼	98	98
10 Pen RR 3¾s'70	93¾	93½	93¾
40 Pen RR 3½s'52	84	83¼	84
1 Pere Marq 3s'56	73½	73½	73½
7 Pere Marq 4½s'80	65	65	65
40 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	105¾	105½	105½
15 Phila Co 5s'67	88	87¾	87¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
181 Philippine Ry 4s'37	26	24	26
1 PCC & St. Ls'70 A	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 PCC & St. Ls'70 B	108½	108½	108½
13 PCC & St L 4½s'77	101	101	101
14 Pitts&WVa 4½s'60C	46	46	46
12 Portl GenE4½s'60	52½	51¼	51¼
16 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	14	13½	13¾
1 Potomac EIP3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pressed Stl Cr 5s '58	80	80	80
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	70	70	70
10 Rem Rand4¼s'56	92½	92½	92½
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105½	105½	105½
7 Republic Stl 4¼s'61	82	81¾	82
1 Republic Stl 4½s'56	82½	82½	82½
9 Revere Sop&B4¼s'56	100	100	100
7 Richfield Oil 4s '52	95	95	95
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	43½	43½	43½
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	102	102	102
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101¾	101½	101¾
1 St Lg I M 5s '48	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12½	12½
20 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	10½	10½	10½
3 St L S F 4s'50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 St P&Duluth 4s '68	93	93	93
2 SAL Pass 4s '43	72	72	72
1 Schulco6½s'46B	28½	28½	28½
16 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9½	9¾	9½
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15½	15½	15½
8 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7½	7½
2 Sea-AllFla 4s '35Act	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Simmons 4s '52	85½	83¾	85½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98	98	98
3 Socony Vac Oil1½s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	90	90	90
10 Sou Pac 4½s'68	87½	87	87
38 Sou Pac 4½s'81	57¼	56½	57¼
27 So Pac 4½s'69	57½	57	57
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	94¾	94¼	94¾
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	66¾	66¼	66¾
12 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 South Ry 6½s '56	55¼	55	55
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	53	53	53
7 South Ry vn 5s '94	69¼	69¼	69¼
24 South Ry gen 4s '56	43¼	43¼	43
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	65	65	65
10 T RR A St L 5s '44	114	114	114
10 T RR A St L 4s '53	106	106	106
2 Texark P. 6mM½s'50	77	77	77
27 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅝	106½	106⅝
12 Third Ave a] 5s '60	7⅞	7	7¼
5 Tide WatAssoO3½'52	101½	101	101¼
19 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¾	111½	111¾
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2007	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
12 Un Pac 3½s 71	94	94	94
1 Unit Bis Am 5s 50	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	73½	73½	73½
29 Unit Drug 5s 53	78	78¼	78
7 U S Aub 5s 47	105¼	106	105¼
3 Utah Li&Trac 5s 44	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	82½	82	82
12 Utal P&L 5½s 47	50	50	50
43 Utal P&L 5s 49	50	50	50
4 Vanadium 5s 41	84	84	84
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	105	104¾	104¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	11½	11½	11½
5 Walker H 4½s 45	103¼	103¼	103⅝
3 Warner Bros 5½s 39	73½	73½	73½
3 Warren Bros 4s 41	35	35	35
17 West Md 5½s 77A	90½	89¾	89¾
27 West Md 4s 52	87⅞	86¾	87⅝
2 West Pac 1st 5s 46	20	20	20
2 Western Un 5s 51	60	60	60
8 Western Un 5s 60	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Western Un 4½s 50	62¼	62	62¼
15 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	60½	60½	60½
8 Wilson & Co 4½s'55	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Wilson & Co 3¾s'47	82½	82½	82½
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	13⅜	13¾	13¾
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97¼	97¾	97¾

Foreign Bonds

4 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53	52¾	52¾
4 Alp Mont Stl 7s'55	100	99¾	100
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	6½	6½	6½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	5¾	5¾	5¾
11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83½	83	83
26 Argentine 4½s '71	91½	91½	91¼
6 Australia 5s '55	106¼	105¾	105¾
16 Australia 5s '57	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Austria 7s '43	15	15	15
6 Belgium 7s '55	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Belgium 6½s'49	107½	107	107½
1 Belgium 6s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Brasil 8s '41	19	19	19
11 Brasil 6½s 26-57	17½	18¾	17½
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17	17	17
15 Buen A 4½s 43as'77	63	62½	63
5 BuenA4½s4½sAur'76	63	63	63
8 BuenA4½s4½sAsPr'76	63½	63½	63½
2 Canada 4½s'54 '75	65	65	65
2 Bulgaria 7s 67	31¾	31¼	31¾
22 Canada 5s 52	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 Canada 4s 60	109¾	109½	109¾
24 Canada 3½s 61	102¼	102	102
27 Canada 3s 67	96½	96¼	96½
3 Canada 2½s 45	101¼	101¼	101⅜
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
9 Chile 7s 42	17¾	17¾	17¾
9 Chile 6s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Chile 6s 61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chile 6s 62	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10 Chile 6s 63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60	13	12⅞	13
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	13½	13½	13½
2 Copenhagen 4½s 53	98	98	98
5 Cordoba Cltg 7s 57 st	52½	52½	52½
85 Cuba 5½s 45	70½	68	70½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	101½	101½	101½
11 Estonia Rep 7s 67	100	100	100
1 French 7½s 41	105¾	105¾	103⅜
1 French 5s 42	106½	106½	106½
15 GerGov 5½s 65	26⅜	26	26⅜
10 Ger Govt 7s '49	33	33	33
1 GtConEIPJap 7s '44	70½	70½	70½
1 GtConEIPJap 6½s '50	66	66	66
2 Hungary 4½s '79	57	57	57
41 Italy Cons 7s '47 B	72

Five Men Started California Club; 3,300 Now Belong

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Commonwealth Club of California—nonpartisan luncheon forum club of this city—has celebrated its 35th anniversary.

Organized Feb. 3, 1903, "to investigate and discuss problems affecting the welfare of the Commonwealth and to aid in their solution," and "to maintain itself in an impartial position as an open forum for the discussion of disputed questions," the Commonwealth Club has maintained a unique spot in this Community's civil life.

From a small group of five men it grew in five years to a membership of 343; in 10 years to 1,233. Today the membership is over 3,300. The Club states it possesses a permanent fund of $270,000 to finance a foundation for research on public questions.

Club surveys are made by some 30 study-sections which meet every other week. Their subjects range from international relations, aviation, industrial relations, and economics, to legislation, forests, recreation, and harbor development.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN sell Lees Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer. Good profits for you. Lees Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN EXCELLENT opportunity for steady employment and a promising future awaits the young woman who thoroughly understands the preparation of good foods, and has the ability to impart this knowledge to others; if you have executive ability and experience in quantity food production, contact the CANTERBURY LUNCH 331 Madison Avenue, New York City

REAL ESTATE

AN OPPORTUNITY—Use of small lodge and 20 acres in North Carolina near Southern Pines. Write A. L. REMINGTON, 443 Angell Street, Providence, R. I.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION man on trade papers; liberal commission; protected territory; send details experience. PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, 16 E. 41st St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick returns and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; universal commissions; change to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 600, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; no canvassing; experienced; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager; 228 Bay State Rd., Apt. 1, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Three-room suite, unfurnished, in private house, convenient transportation; reasonable. 56 East Sidney Ave. Hillcrest 1186-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Tenant wishes to sublet apartment, Longwood Towers; living room, dinette, kitchenette, bedroom, bath; Phone LONgwood 4846 (9 A. M.-1 P. M.).

N. Y. C., 7 West 96th St. (Apt. 1-D)—Three rooms, nicely furnished, excellent location, very reasonable. Call or telephone evenings, Riverside 9-1402.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—6 upper rooms, sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-5161.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 124 West 86th St. (4 B)—Share with responsible business woman beautiful sunny 4-room elevator apartment; separate accommodations.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 672 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES Repaired CHIMNEYS Cleaned Built W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6560

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 38 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-2318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 16 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—French conventional dancing class forming Friday, Th. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN. 0648, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS • FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Phone LIberty 0071 Pettingill & Pear 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3622

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEAR BELMONT LINE—New all-gas 8-room single home; casement windows; 2 fireplaces; 2 baths; garage; insulated; bargain. Tel. owner, Kirk. 4803, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from manufacturers; interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; factory warehouse bargains guaranteed. CLOTT-SCHLEGEL CO., 220 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society 4 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman for housework in nursing home for Christian Scientists. 46 Green St., Brookline, Mass. LON. 0625.

CULTIVATED woman for resident executive; must be Christian Scientist and thoroughly experienced in office routine and institutional management. Write Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED woman, Christian Scientist, for hostess in an established institution; ability to drive a car and fly plane necessary. Write Box Z-8 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

NEWTON, MASS.—Quiet home; pleasant surroundings; room and board with care if needed. MRS. IDA A. WHITE, 72 Sargent St. Telephone Newton North 1256.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 20 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 0158

GENUINE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 218.

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Maggie J. Carter since 1917.) Open all year. 18 Maple Terrace, Long. 1986.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bargain, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; plot 50' x 100'; excellent architecture; Beverly Road, B. M. T.; $9,000. BU. 2-2036, A. J. LAMB, 228 Argyle Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Avenue; full or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING-Decorating-Plastering—First class work; day, contract. Charles Hohenester, 1241 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. MA. 6-1970.

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS country home, large library; accommodations, limited number seeking quiet, peaceful atmosphere; 40 minutes from New York; references necessary. Write Box H-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-8147.

REAL ESTATE

RUTH C. PORTER, *Realtor* Winchester and Harvard, Mass. Tel. Win. 1310 Eve. 2467-8917-M

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON—Attractive modern apartment near The Mother Church; convenient to everywhere; $3.50-$4.00 per week; double or single. COM. 9137.

BOSTON, 6 Symphony Road—One large newly furnished room with private bath, twin beds, Tel. COM. 9665.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5243. L. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway) — Exceptionally pleasant, comfortable room; refined home; single, private bath; all transportation; near church. TR. 7-9909.

N. Y. C., 601 West 156th St.—Attractive room, private home, elevator, excellent location, near subways, buses. Mrs. E. Rose (Apt. 42).

N. Y. C., 251 W. 95th St.—Nicely furnished front studio rooms, singles, doubles; home cooked meals optional. RI. 9-0377, Mrs. Pomeroy.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112th St. (Apt. 4-B)—Large well furnished sunny room, private family; no other roomers. MOnument 2-4711.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful front room, bath; kitchen privileges; near Riverside and all transportations. GARRETT.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Cozy single, running water; quiet home; $5; beautiful large double, Davis.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 116th St. (Apt. 31)—Front room, two exposures, private home, all transits, reasonable. UN 4-0595.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11 C)—Lovely studio room, every convenience, near church, AC. 2-3433.

YEADON, PA., 823 Holly Road—Two rooms, semi or private bath; near bus and train. Madison 7537.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE AGED colored woman desires housework; good references; Boston or vicinity, 23 Pine Wood Road, Needham, Mass. Phone Needham 1486-J.

MOTHER'S helper, available short notice; skilled care and training young children; specializing in brief engagements. Newton Centre 0904 (Mass.).

NURSERY Governess, Companion—English; experienced; willing to assist light household duties. Write Box W-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for New Jersey church; near N. Y. C.; Christian Science church membership required; fair salary. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE MATHEWS ROSELD — Soprano; voice production; singing; interpretation; personality developed; appearances. Monday-Thursday afternoons Carnegie Studio by appointment. Phone mornings AU. 3-3827, N.Y.C.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION — Parisienne, experienced, traveled, excellent references, desires position with lady or children over five; go anywhere. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. St., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Dane st., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 2206

USED CARS

'37 FORD CONVERTIBLE SEDAN Black, white wall tires; heater; driven 14,000 miles; guaranteed; $645. See Mr. Schramm HOOVER MOTORS Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Valentines Flowers
in Large Assortment
PHONE OR VISIT
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Phone Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

16TH YEAR PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

A Complete Line of GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
JAMES O. HOLT
PROVISIONS
14 Pleasant Street Arl. 0582

BELMONT

YOUNG'S MARKET
39 Leonard St. Bel. 0845
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
Delicious Economical

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
205 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

SEND FLOWERS FEB. 14TH VALENTINES DAY
WM. W. EDGAR CO.
Belmont 0600
541 Trapelo Rd.

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let us blow a weather proof barrier over your home
A. A. A.
RUSCO INSULATION CO.
581 Boylston Street Tel. Ken. 0640

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Choose FLOWERS to Deliver Your VALENTINE GREETINGS
HYDE PARK FLORIST
984 Hyde Park Ave. Hyde Park 2430

GEORGE B. ANDERSON
949 HYDE PARK AVE. HYDE PK. 1930
Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns Aprons Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. HIghlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Alfred A. Gilman
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
191 Washington St. Tel. Bra. 0355
CAMP CORSETS and F. N. CORSETS for poise and comfort.
KICKERNICK girdles, nighties, pajamas, slips, panties, vests, and briefs.
GORDON and MOJUD hosiery — chiffon and service weight—79c to $1.50 pr.
We give and redeem Legal Stamps.
Parsons Dry Goods Co.
BRAINTREE CENTER Tel. Bra 0734

BROCKTON

Fraser's
DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday
February 11th and 12th
Extraordinary Values in Every Department

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 480 MAIN STREET
Ralph and Ruth Baker
Announce
January and February Sale Prices now in effect on the entire line of Quality Merchandise.
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Storey & Co.
Early American Old Spice Toiletries
Exclusive with us in this City
Fully Guaranteed
Spring Air Mattress
$29.50 ★ $39.50
Manufactured by Wells & Co., Boston
ATHERTON'S
41 Center St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 A. M.-4:10 P. M., except Saturdays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DERRY, Inc.
Stationers
Typewriters Sold, Rented, Repaired
Buy by Budget $1.00 Weekly
1320 Beacon St., Brookline Long. 1156
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston Cap. 8371

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
907 Harvard St. ASP. 5000
MEMBER F. T. D.

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5804

FOOD CENTER
Corner Harvard and Washington Sts.
SPECIAL!
SMOKED PORK LOINS, 5-6 lbs., to Boil or Bake..... 25 per lb.
Shop and Save the Self Service Way
Free Parking Space

Flowers F. E. PALMER
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
Established 1886
171 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sel. 2607-M 9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Start the New Year with a Lustrous New Permanent from
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Tro. 1603

The Sweetest valentine of all
VALENTINE BRICKS OF ICE CREAM (Made of Real Cream only) are on sale this week-end
FISKE'S
Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont BEL. 2868
Hotel Statler, Boston HANcock 2000

Special Sale of Skis
Selected and Autographed by Sigmund Ruud
Were $22.00—with steel edges $27.95
Now $17.50—with steel edges $23.45
Harvard Cooperative Society
in HARVARD SQUARE

Quality Flowers Superior Service Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Valentine's Day
FEBRUARY 14TH
Order Your Flowers from
Kuppersmith Florist
17 Brattle Street Kirkland 5442

Plumbing — Hardware
Kitchen Furnishings
Russell R. Cameron
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

See the New 1938 Ford Now On Display
Ford
1936 Ford Station Wagon $495
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

COLBURN, *Jeweler*
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin, and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

Midwinter Clearance Sale
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Annual Clearance Sale
February 14-21
Bargains in Lamps, Radios, Appliances, Clocks, etc.
Hear Short Wave W1XAL over A G. E. Radio for $39.95
Clark & Mills Electric Co.
37a Brattle Street KIR. 1160

Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
221 Concord Avenue Kir. 9200

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
CONCORD OIL CO., Inc.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike.
Tel. 300

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Women's Silk Dresses
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
Main Street Tel. 371-W

DEDHAM

DEDHAM Custom Laundry
Our Aim Is to Please You With Prompt and Efficient Service.
Work Called For and Delivered in All Towns and Cities Within a Radius of Fifteen Miles.
Circulars on Request
125 East Street Ph. Ded. 0108

• ROBERT • HAMILTON & SON
Foods and Beverages
Try Birdseye Meats
Prompt Delivery
Dedham Square Phone 0010

FRANCIS MARSH 2D
Realtor
35 Marsh Street, Dedham, Mass.
Insurance 40 Broad St., Boston Room 804 Tel. HUB. 7030
Real Estate Mortgages Tel. Ded. 0170

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
300 Bussey St. East Dedham

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
Anniversary Special
Sirloin Roast ..... 29 lb.
Swift's Premium Leg of Lamb ... 25 lb.
695 High St. Westwood
Phone Ded. 2214
A. E. Meissner, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner N. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Luxura
5 Putnam St. Tel. 848

We have some excellent values in discontinued patterns in Furniture, Rugs, Draperies.
KIDDER & DAVIS
692-700 Main Street Tel. 1107

FRAMINGHAM

20% Off
on Nationally Famous Stockings
Feb. 12 - 19
Roman Stripes
"Rograin"
actually knit "inside out"
$1.08 regularly $1.38
RAYFIELD'S, Inc.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury, Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL and GRAIN Co., Middlesex Street, Bradford, Tel. 44.
THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK FIVE PLY TIRES
NORWALK BATTERIES
Built for Hard Winter Service

Potted Plants Cut Flowers
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
Florists
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

Nichols and Morse Co.'s 46th BIRTHDAY
Thousands of Dollars worth of Leopold Morse
SUITS—OVERCOATS
⅓ Off
You Don't Need Cash—Charge It
Choose Your Own Way to Pay

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Hing. 0360
Gifts for Valentine's Day
CANDIES Attractively Boxed
Perfumes Compacts
Remember Feb. 14th by sending
VALENTINE FLOWERS
to your Sweetheart, Wife or Mother
LOVELL the FLORIST
17 MAIN HINGHAM 0323
For Prompt and Expert Service Call
TOM CONNELL
TAILOR—*"The Old Reliable"*
Cleansing—Pressing—Repairing
Dyeing
SOUTH STREET HING. 0654
Free Delivery

HOLYOKE

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7586 Chicopee 550

Wilbur Coon Shoes
are designed to Fit All Five Points of the Foot—Not just the length and width. Come in and try on a pair today. You'll notice the difference.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

HOLYOKE (Continued)

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Insurance
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 886 DWIGHT ST.

LAWRENCE

LAMBSKIN PRINT DRESSES
$5.98
In Lovely Spring Patterns
Third Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Carlson & Brown
has lovely flowering plants and cut flowers
for your Valentine
EAST STREET
Phone Lex. 0589

WALLPAPER
6 new wallpaper sample books, all new fresh 1938 patterns, quick delivery to you.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

VALENTINE CANDY
Whitman - Kemp, Lovell & Covel
Remember your Sweethearts or Friends
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Massachusetts Ave.
Delivery Service Tel. Lex. 0064

Bateman's
Outstanding selection of new Spring dresses in gay prints, boleros, sunburst skirts. $3.95
1785 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0223

LOWELL

Lowell Dollar Days
Friday and Saturday
Feb. 11th and 12th
Merchants Division
LOWELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Extraordinary Values on Dollar Days
Friday and Saturday
February 11th and 12th
Superb Dollar Day
Bargains at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Friday and Saturday
Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Friday and Saturday This Week!
DOLLAR DAYS
at
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Breakers 3737
Don't miss this opportunity to buy Goddard Bros. Quality Merchandise at Special Dollar Days prices!

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938
334 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1360
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

"Corset Shop of Personal Service"
Foundation Garments
Lingerie — Linens
Isabelle Hall Philbrook
INCORPORATED
68 Exchange Street
When the Springs Drop in Sofa or Chair
HAVE
WARFIELD
re-set them by his own method.
They Will Not Come Down
118 Broad Street Breakers 3780

MALDEN

Open Evenings
Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Trotters or Capes
$12.00
Wessel Fur Shop
288 Main St., Malden
Opp. Baptist Parish House
No Telephone

WHEN DINING OUT DINE AT
Russo's RESTAURANT
454 MAIN STREET MALDEN

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

Now Is the Time to Prepare Your Hair for Your Next Permanent.
For Appointment call Malden 0465-W
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN, MASS.

Valentine Special
Violets in Heart Shaped Box
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
FLORIST
GEORGE H. PIKE, Prop.
166 PLEASANT ST. TEL. MAL. 0500

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal and coke. Oil contracts now at lower price. Oil-o-matic Oil Burners.
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service which you get only at
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
Phone MELrose 4180

The Casey Florist Company
93 MAPLE ST.
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

VALENTINE CANDIES
Hopkins
FAVORS and ICE CREAM
Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

NEEDHAM

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
The Miller Rose Company
1656 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1307

Valentine Candies in Heart-Shaped Boxes
Kinnes Pharmacy
970 GREAT PLAIN AVE. NEED. 0981
922 HIGHLAND AVE. NEED. 0980

FLOWERS
for Valentine's Day
Paul E. Richwagen & Son, Inc.
Member Postal Telegraph Delivery Association
Highland Avenue Need. 0652

Selwyn Beauty Salon
Specialists in Permanents
920 Great Plain Avenue, Need. 1927

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
396 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So Dartmouth, Mass
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheons Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

The C. F. Wing Co.
famous "Friendly" Furniture Store, presents their Annual Sale of "distinctive" furniture at prices far below the regular value.
You will save money by buying now.
790 and 794 Purchase Street

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
271 Cedar Street, Cor. Parker St.
Quality Meats and Groceries
Rival Brand Goods
And many that are nationally advertised in the Monitor.
PHONE 1849 PROMPT DELIVERY

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant Street Tel. 3790-3791

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Final Clearance of Winter Coats and Dresses. Friday and Saturday. Prices greatly reduced.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

*For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

After Years of Experience we find Eugene Permanent Waves most satisfactory for ALL HAIR.
Complete Beauty Service
HARPER METHOD SHOP
290 CENTER ST. NEW. NO. 1730

Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Valentine Corsages Cut Flowers
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
WES. NEW. 1271

NEWTON—Waban

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0308
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY
Flowers for VALENTINE'S DAY
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut St. Cen. New. 4341

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HIGHLAND DRY GOODS
43 Lincoln Street
Give HER
BERKSHIRE SILK STOCKINGS
For Her VALENTINE
79c Pair—3 Pairs for $2.35

NEWTONVILLE

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paint Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

FLOWERS
for VALENTINES *and* ALL OCCASIONS
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
366 Walnut Street New. No. 8612

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

COME and SEE SHOP
VALENTINES!
The Last Word in Gold
JEWELRY
Shark Skin — Zareb Indian Feather
PURSES

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
New Spring Showing of
Smart New Styles
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Our Furniture
and
Rug Sale
Now in Progress
SEARS ROEBUCK and CO.

No Mend Hosiery
Chiffon and light service in irregulars of our $1.00 and $1.35 grades.
79c
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

White Rose FRUTANA
A ready-to-serve compote of selected fruits which jells when chilled, making a delicious and decorative dessert.
Large 30-oz. can 39c
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

A Happy Thought!
Send Valentines to Your Real Friends. We Have Them from 1c to 50c.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For VALENTINE'S DAY
Send her a Beautiful Bouquet of Spring Flowers
Violets, Sweet Peas or Roses
Unusual arrangements. Popular prices.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pres. 7620-7621

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT
and
FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

VALENTINE SUGGESTIONS
call
PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1283 Hancock St. Gra. 0392

New Location
RAWSON'S MARKET
620 Hancock St.
Meats and Groceries
New Goods—Low Prices
Pre 1280 *Free Delivery*

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners
Bad Weather for Wash Day
Always Sunny Day at
Old Colony Laundry
PRES. 5000

BIRDS EYE
Frozen Foods, with flavor sealed in, ready to cook or serve.
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
PRE. 1234

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1867
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old!
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Cream Valentine Hearts
Our own make— 30c lb.

Municipal Light Department
READING, MASS.
Clearance Sale
of 1937 Floor Models
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Refrigerators—Laundry Equipment
Electric Ranges
Miscellaneous Small Appliances

Give a
FLORAL VALENTINE
that speaks for itself
from
Parker Florist
395 Main St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 0745

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
8 SHEPARD STREET TEL. 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Diamonds Silverware
Watches Jewelry
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 1012

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

MRS. JEANETTE HAAG, Prop.
A. R. DANZIGER SHOP
115 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-6811
Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

WILLARD BATTERIES
GENERAL TIRES
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete Automotive Service
Tavern Square Service Station
305 Weston Street Phone Wal. 4380
Also 922 Main Street

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

"At Your Service"
Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called for and Delivered
848 Main St. Tel.: 4329

Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main Street Tel.: Wal. 2213 - 2214

WATERTOWN

Mr. & Mrs. Used Car Buyer
Be sure and see our choice selection of "Reconditioned and Guaranteed" used cars before you purchase your next car. Nearly all makes and models, all repriced for quick sale. Liberal terms arranged.
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
Authorized Ford Dealers
69 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650
Open Evenings and Sunday

U-M-M
Rich Thick Cream for Breakfast
"Cream Top" Milk—a real convenience whenever you desire cream for any special purpose
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 2815

STAR MARKET CO.
Prime Rib Roast . . . 27c lb.
Rib Lamb Chops . . . 25c lb.
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 7100

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

Imported and Domestic Novelty Materials for Ladies' Skirts
from $6.75 up
at
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 2125 E or W
WELLESLEY WELLESLEY HILLS
548 Washington St. 19 Washington St.

WELLESLEY HILLS

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills.
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlet Rd. Oce. 1520

Boneless Undercut Beef (Oven or Pot Roast)	.25 lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4-4½ lb. avg.	.30 lb.
Fresh String Beans, 2 qts. 1½ lb.	.21 lb.
Oranges for Juice, medium size	.25 doz.
Fancy Apples, Eating or Cooking	6 lb. for .25
Fresh Creamery Butter	.35 lb.
Sugar, 10 lb. bags	.49
Fresh Guinea Haddock	.10 lb.
Fresh Fillet Sole	.25 lb.
Fresh Oysters	.29 pt.

Valentine Specialties
and Assorted Chocolates in Heart Shaped Valentine Boxes 5c to $5.00
Vanilla Ice Cream with Heart Shaped Raspberry Center. 65c qt. in stores, 90c qt. delivered.
Ham's STORES
Winthrop Beach — Centre Highlands

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 Shirley Street—Ocean 1239

Short Leg Lamb	.25 lb.
Face Rump Roast	.29 lb.
Lamb Fores	.14 lb.
Roast Pork	.21 lb.
Porter House Steak	.32 lb.
Swift's Bacon	.33 lb.
Seedless Grapefruit	4 for .25
Holland Butter	.38 lb.
Tomato Juice (College Inn)	4 for .29

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7231

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 139 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT—Flat to let, ground floor, self-contained, five living rooms, kitchen, bathroom; well appointed garden; rent £140 inclusive; near Christian Science church, rail, 'buses; vacant 25th March. A. 181 Widmore Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Southbourne — Detached corner residence, 3 rec. 5 bedrooms; ¾ acre; price £2300 freehold. ABH & CO., Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

PET DOGS cared for in private home; individual attention. MRS. HAWES, 68 Vale Crescent, Kingston Vale, London, S. W. 15. 'Phone Kingston 0871.

HOUSES WANTED

YOUNG couple require small modern house in Oxford or nearby. MRS. VARLEY, 42 Mecklenburgh Square, London, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

POST VACANT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Cakemaker required for high-class business; fully experienced and able to take charge when necessary. PRISCILLA'S, 15 Marina Court.

SHIRLEY, CROYDON—Good home offered alert Christian Scientist as mother's help. Box W-923, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Lady's maid wanted; lady requiring care; quiet country place, 20 miles London; small household. Box W-948, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

WARRANT officer, shortly leaving regular army, seeks position responsibility and trust; sound knowledge storekeeping, accounts, organization; highest references; teetotaler, non-smoker. Box W-922, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BRISTOL—Large sunny bed-sitting room with board; garage. MISS CONDON, 111 Abbey Road, Westbury-on-Tyrn.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey—Applications are invited for soloist and deputy soloist. Write, Secretary, Music Committee.

TEACHERS

YOUNG LADY, Parisian, desires to give French lessons in Esher district to child or adult. Apply MLLE. TOBLER, Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FARKSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. C. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Rostneath," Glen Road. Tel 1164

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 6700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase appeals in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office: Dorland House
14 Regent St., S. W.

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district.
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 130

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 381

J. Arscott
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS

Light Luncheons	Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road	Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road	Tel. 405

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
DEVONSHIRE RD. Ph. Bexhill 390
Telephone: BEXHILL 340. COODEN 15
Telegrams: "Property, Bexhill"
STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties to Let and for Sale, with Map and Guide gratis.
28, DEVONSHIRE ROAD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, and SEA ROAD, COODEN BEACH

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22 St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 125

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

S. CHILD & SON
10 Bull Street, Birmingham
Take this opportunity of expressing their thanks and appreciation to their numerous friends for their continuous custom and patronage.

ORTON'S
113-115 STRATFORD ROAD
General and Fancy Drapers
We have all our SPRING GOODS at keen prices.

TROUSSEAUX
Dainty and Exclusive
by
The Lingerie Shop
110 NEW STREET MID. 1140
Millinery Gowns Furs
Cal. 2628
Designs
Proprietress L. H. E. PEARCE 575 Moseley Road Birmingham

SATIS
HOME MADE CAKES
and
CAFE
Cannon Street and Needless Alley *Off New Street*

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER. JEWELLERY. LEATHER. GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82, 84, 86 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 450. Also at 638, 640 Christchurch Road Tel. Boscombe 121

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
4 and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
'Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I. Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers; Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5098 (3 lines)

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2, or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

For the Works of Artists and Craftsmen
Visit
ARTS AND CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD
(Opposite Grand Hotel)
Also at
MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.
For ANTIQUES, etc.

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY-KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

W. T. Kingsnorth & Sons
For all
Groceries of Quality
Bournemouth West and Parkstone
Phone: 5487-85 Phone: 313

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

CORRALL & Co. LTD.
COAL

40, Queens Road	Brighton	5701 (Tel.)
71, Church Road	Hove	3717 (Tel.)
South Road	Preston	2216 (Tel.)
New Street	Basingstoke	235 (Tel.)
Middle Street	Petworth	50 (Tel.)

Also INCORPORATING Banfield & Co., 20, Ship St., BRIGHTON Tel. 1008 The Trent Main Coal Co., 21 St. James's St., BRIGHTON 2780 J. Verrall, Burgess Hill, 66 (Tel.) R. Simmons 3 Gordon Ter. WORTHING 1263.

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Massingham
New Spring Styles in Ladies' Moccasin Shoes
12/11 and 14/11
STOKES CROFT and HIGH STREET

H. E. SAUNDERS
GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT
17 Cotham Rd. South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Pk. Tel. 45478
Heinz Food Products

Everything Floral
Luke Rogers & Sons
(Member F. T. D. A.)
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
101 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON Ph. 35289 and at Warwick Rd., Redland, and Cranford Lane, Westbury

THE BonnetBox
MILLINERY, GOWNS, HOSIERY, etc.
180A Cheltenham Road
(Adjoining Colston School) Phone 45710

Early Spring Hats Now Showing at
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
CHURCHILL & SON, LTD.
66 PARK STREET BRISTOL
Pianos : Gramophones
Radio : Records
Music
Tuning and Repairs

BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. S. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

DUNN'S of the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY (Kent, BR2)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS — CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE: FARNBOROUGH 2

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs.
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Rav. 0502

BECKET BECKET BECKET for Household and Fancy Linens
37 WIDMORE RD. RAV. 2135

CAMBRIDGE

Radio Receivers
Any Make Supplied
Good Service—Batteries, etc.
ALLINS 42 Sidney Street

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd.
CAMBRIDGE 4288
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits
Millinery, Furs, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 3061

PROMENADE CAFE
Excellent Food and Cooking
Meals also served in Roof Garden overlooking Promenade
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY Ltd.
23 Promenade Phone 3093

Everything Electrical and Radio
F. H. BASTIN & SON
Little Promenade Tel.
86 Winchcombe Street 2977
230 Bath Road

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

DONALD VINCE
& CO., LTD.

Guaranteed Repairs
2 KIDDERMINSTER RD. WEST CROYDON
Sales, 8 Park Lane and Park St. Tel. 5775

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised items in this paper.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON ENGLAND

GUILDFORD

Quality
★
PRINTING
BY FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST
Lecture Printing a speciality
BIDDLES LTD.
MARTYR ROAD, GUILDFORD
Telephone • 1744

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

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The Gingerbread House

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Daily Features Page

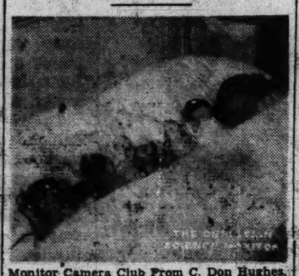
True Riches

Man travel far to hunt fo' gol',
An' works right ha'd till he done mine it;
But dere is gol' right in folks' hearts
If dey jes' digs widin to fin' it!

An' like de mines wid hidden gems
Dat shines to give folks wealth an' pleasure,
So in de heart are jewels rare
Dat brings real joy in fulles' measure!

—Minny M. H. Ayres

Caption Contest



Monitor Camera Club From C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

The following captions have been selected as the best 10 submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on Jan. 28:

"Mother Love"
Clara Alpers, New York
Winifred Horwarter, Los Angeles
Mrs. F. M. Southard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel S. Lanx, San Francisco
Mrs. Leona McAfee, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. Abbie L. Bartow, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. F. P. Ogden, Edinburg Texas
Mrs. Pauline H. Remington, Brookline, Mass.

"'Twas the Night After Christmas"
Philip S. Dole, Lewiston, Idaho
Louise Pospishill, Forest Hills, N. Y.
H. L. B., Bethlehem, Pa.
Maud E. Eddy, Toronto
Augusta Miller, Green Bay, Wis.

"Peace Be to This Congregation"
Dorothy Reinhold, Oakmont, Pa.
George Shepard, St. Louis Park, Minn.
Mrs. Goldie E. Ecker, Los Angeles

"All Dolled Up"
Elmer G. Furbush, Chicago
Mrs. Lillian E. Petersen, Ludington, Mich.
George P. Smith, Charlton, Mass.

"Always Room for One More"
M. Helen Davis, Portland, Maine
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, O.
Mrs. Christina Lindsay, Oroville, Calif.

"All For One and One For All"
Miss B. M. Monroe, Chicago
Ruth S. Sonner, Johnstown, Pa.

"Joy Cometh in the Morning"
Miss Lillie B. Clough, Pasadena
Mrs. Roy K. Goodman, New York

"All Quiet on the Pillow Front"
Richard Powell, Lansdowne, Pa.
Jennie C. Johnson, Highland Park, Ill.

"All In"
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, O.

"Comrades Under Cover"
Maebelle F. Hart, Wayland, Mass.

Rain

It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils,
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.

The clouds of gray engulf the day
And overwhelm the town;
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
When any buccaneering bee
Can find a bed and room.

A health unto the happy,
A fig for him who frets!
It is not raining rain to me,
It's raining violets!

—Robert Loveman

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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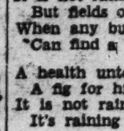
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Did You Ever Wonder

How an Iceboat Can Sail Faster Than the Wind That Pushes It?

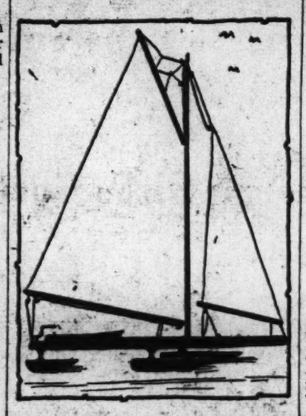
When we read that John Buckstaff, of Oshkosh, Wis., sailed over 100 miles an hour with the aid of a 35-mile wind in his iceboat, it seems almost incredible.

An iceboat consists of little more than runners, a mast, a huge sail, and a place for the pilot; and it is propelled by wind power exclusively. How, then, can it possibly skim along at as much as three times the speed of its motive power, the wind?

To answer that question requires mention of atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure (which amounts to nearly 15 pounds per square inch at sea level) is the pressure exerted in all directions by the weight of the blanket of air which surrounds the earth. An example of the force of this pressure is seen if a tin can is heated, driving out much of the air, then sealed air-tight and cold water poured on it. The atmospheric pressure will crush the can, being no longer opposed by an equal pressure inside the can.

The air currents slipping past the bulging sail of the iceboat form a partial vacuum in front of the sail, much as the curved currents of air above an airplane wing cannot bend down quickly enough to touch the surface of the wing and so form a partial vacuum above it.

It has been determined that two



thirds of the "lift" in the flight of an airplane is the result of the tendency of atmospheric pressure to raise the wing into the partial vacuum above it.

Similarly, one third of the iceboat's speed is the result of the force of the wind blowing on the sail, and the other two thirds of the speed may be said to result from attempt of the atmospheric pressure to force the sail forward into the partial vacuum on the other side.

It is the combination of these two forces which makes it possible for an iceboat, properly handled on smooth ice, to go as much as three times as fast as the wind that pushes it.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

Sheepish

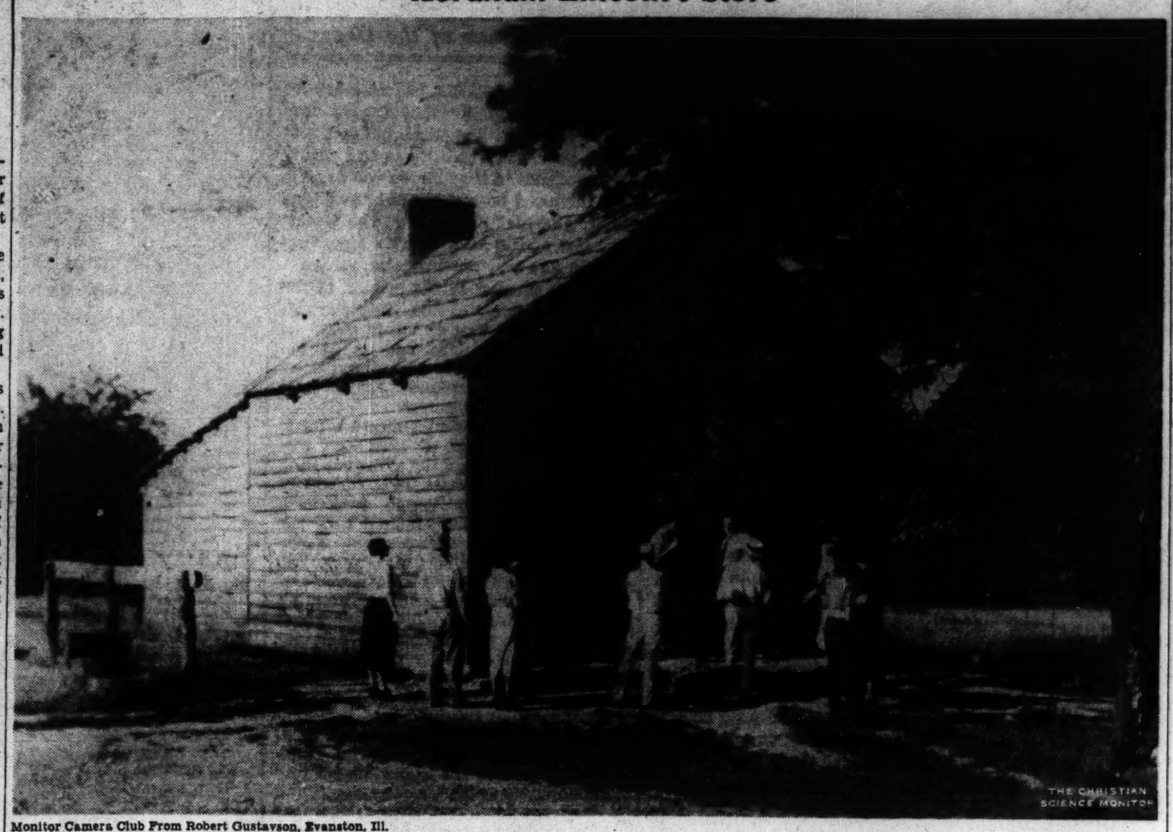
Discussion at the famous Lamb's Club one evening centered about the tendency of the average comedian to insist his forte is really tragedy. "Billy" Crane, a well-known comedian at the turn of the century, was asked whether he was an exception to the rule.

"No," replied Crane, "I can't say that I am. Years ago in the West I tackled Hamlet."

"I suppose the audience called you before the curtain," continued the questioner.

"Called me!" exclaimed Crane, "they dared me!"

Abraham Lincoln's Store



Monitor Camera Club From Robert Gustavson, Evanston, Ill.

The Store in Which Lincoln Had a Half Interest, Located in New Salem Park, Near Springfield, Ill.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Grandfather Clocks

A man who frequents second-hand stores, antique shops, and auctions, and is always on the lookout for old books and pictures, has added another line of profit to his business. He now buys all the old clocks he can find. During spare hours he repairs them and modernizes the frames or cabinets.

Good old grandfather clocks are at a premium. However, blue prints are obtainable from certain companies, and one can build the cabinets for grandfather clock works.

Chimes can be purchased, if required; and there are places where one can buy new clock works for as low as five dollars.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Workshop of Joseph

From Matthew's Gospel we learn that the Jews of Jesus' day referred to him as "the carpenter's son" (Matt. 13:55); while in Mark's account the Master is himself spoken of as "the carpenter" (Mark 6:3). Then, too, throughout the centuries many artists have painted pictures of the group in the carpenter's shop.

To this day the visitor to Nazareth is shown what purports to be "the workshop of Joseph," which lies close to the "church of the Annunciation." The workshop, which is now itself covered by a chapel, is really a cave, approached by stone steps; while through various openings in the floor of the chapel one can look down into the workshop below.

Near by, one is shown a very ancient bottle-shaped water cistern, which is supposed, with considerable probability, to be 2000 years old, thus dating from the time of Jesus.

Quotation for Today

IF YOU wish to train up a child in the way he should go, just skirmish ahead on that line yourself.—JOSH BILLINGS.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

Do look at our Squirrel.
How frisky he is!
If he works hard in the Fall
He can take a Vacation
All Winter.
If your Papa could do the same
He would be frisky too.

Brevities

Punch (c): We are reminded by one M. P. that many Post Office workers carry on while others sleep. So do many M. P.'s.

Milwaukee Journal: A manufacturer of toy trains made more money in '37 than the country's biggest locomotive works; while a ventriloquist's dummy showed a larger net than many a lumber yard.

Detroit News: A Georgian, stopped by a traffic cop and asked if he was going to a fire, said he was. Funny no one had thought of that answer!

Washington Post: It is going to be pretty tough when this country gets back to normal and the fellows who write those articles on economics have got to know what they're talking about again.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hull Gull, How Many?

This is a game to fit in after a strenuous one when people need to sit and rest a while.

Players arrange themselves in a circle. Each player is given an equal number of dried beans. Number one player secretes in his hand any number of beans, or the hand may be empty. Then, holding his closed hand to the next player, he says, "Hull gull, how many?"

If the second player guesses the correct number, he gets the beans. If he does not guess correctly, he must give number one player the difference between his guess and the number revealed in the hand.

Then number two player passes to the next one in the same way; and so on round the circle.

When a player becomes beanless he is out of the game. A few times round, and the beans will all be in the hands of two or three. Very soon one person gets them all, and wins the game.—Rose S. P., Rowena, N. H.

Odds and Ends

The Spanish Lemon

The lemon was introduced into Spain by the Arabs in the twelfth century.

Swiss Tongues

Switzerland is a quadri-lingual country. German, French, Italian, and Romansh are spoken there.

The Koh-i-noor

The history of Koh-i-noor, the famous diamond, can be traced with certainty to the early fourteenth century.

Island Capital

Just after Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818, the capital of that state was Kaskaskia, situated on an island in the Mississippi River.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Will

Glendale, Calif.

The manufacturer of an exclusive line of pottery in this city has solved the problem of disposing of his slightly damaged goods in a very helpful way.

Instead of selling the ware at a reduced price, and thus impairing the value of the regular line, this manufacturer distributes his "seconds" through benevolent organizations, to be placed as gifts in the homes of families which could not otherwise afford such luxuries.

The novel plan has brought much good will to the manufacturer, and, his further reward has been the stabilization of the price of his product.

In Lighter Vein

Oil Man

"You say that Jake made his money in oil?"

"Yes. He had a barbershop on the edge of a college campus!"

Sure Sign

"That woman has no family."

"Why do you say that?"

"She is telling her companion all about the management of children."

Safe

Horace: "If you loved me, why did you refuse me at first?"

Maudine: "Just to see what you would do."

Horace: "But I might have rushed off without waiting for an explanation."

Maudine: "Hardly. I had the door locked."

How It Is Done

"Ah! Tom, isn't it delightful that we are to be married? With such love as ours, we can almost live on bread and water, can't we, dear?"

"Easily, my pet," answered Tom with great emotion. "You furnish the bread, and I'll skirmish around for the water."

Speaks Well for Dad

A recent Evening Dispatch article suggests that parents should offer their children prizes for tidiness. A reminder this of one Glasgow household where the mother announced that, in future, a prize would be given each Saturday to the most obedient member of the household.

Almost with one voice her three children protested: "Oh-h, that isn't fair! Daddy would win every time!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Today

Think not on yesterday, nor trouble borrow
On what may be in store for you Tomorrow,
But let Today be your incessant care—
The past is past, Tomorrow's in the air.
Who gives Today the best that in him lies
Will find the road that leads to clearer skies.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Has an Idea*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO — HELLO — TUBBY? CAN YOU COME OVER TO MY HOUSE RIGHT AWAY? I THINK I HAVE A CLUE TO THE MISSING CLUBHOUSE
SUSIE SAYS SHE THINKS SHE HAS A CLUE — SHE WANTS US TO COME OVER
ASK HER IF SHE THINKS SHE KNOWS WHERE THE CLUBHOUSE IS
I CAN'T EXPLAIN IT ALL TO YOU NOW — BUT I THINK THE CLUBHOUSE IS RIGHT WHERE IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN!
NOW WHAT KIND OF FOOLISHNESS IS THAT?!
DO NOT ASK ME — YOU KNOW HOW WOMEN ARE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snowed In*

By CARMACK

T.W. was making quite a noise this morning — He was barking for every dog in the neighborhood —
I couldn't imagine what the trouble was, but I decided I'd better investigate —
"I just wanted some company", he wagged — "And I knew you fellows could wade through the snow a lot easier than I could" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Prices and Wages

TO REVERSE the cycle of reduced buying, curtailed production, loss of work and wages, and further reduction of buying, the economists say prices must be cut. To cut prices producers must sacrifice or savings must be made by cheaper methods of production. Many depressions have seen the adjustment made by bankruptcies, dividend losses, sharp cuts in wages and a new start on lower price levels.

To some extent these things happened in the United States after 1929. But part of the adjustment was made in 1933 and 1934 by inflation, which seems less painful but has much the same effect of cutting actual costs—wages and interest—and prices. For five months now American industry has been trying to reverse the depression cycle of 1937. Some time was wasted talking about who was responsible. Today many of the adjustments required are being made in one form or another.

On the same day that steel prices are cut $4 a ton the President asks for $250,000,000 more for unemployment relief, one form of inflation. Both roads to an adjustment are being followed. But it is probable that the greater reliance must now be placed on direct price cuts. The continued unbalance of the budget makes further pump priming hazardous.

Like President Hoover, Mr. Roosevelt is trying to get business to cut prices without cutting wages. Some industries and some companies are making a valiant effort. Some are forced even to increase prices. Much depends on individual circumstances. Steel making, for instance, in its early stages at least is not greatly affected by labor costs; machines do most of the work. Raw material prices count ten times as much as wages in the cost of pig iron. In bread making the baking companies say the price of wheat makes little difference.

So far only one automobile manufacturer has moved to reduce prices; perhaps even lower prices for steel will not make a great difference in motorcar costs. But steel is a basic raw material and it should influence a general price adjustment. That United States Steel at the same time renews, even for an indefinite term, its wage contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee is a hopeful sign of efforts to keep up labor's buying power.

Even more hopeful would be a new arrangement between workers and companies which would lay stress on yearly production and yearly income rather than hourly wages. Workers might well afford to take a cut in wage rates if it produced more income. In the same way employers could well afford to cut prices if they could be assured of increased sales.

Both together would benefit if instead of concentrating on getting the largest possible share of the joint product they thought more of giving as much as possible for the money. Sometimes both employer and worker are tempted to think that smaller production at higher prices and wages is more profitable. Often it seems so for a time at least. But many have proved that more real consideration for the consumer, earnest, definite effort to give more in goods or services, returns more to the producer as well.

Certainly the greatest amount of consumed production is what the community as a whole desires. And eventually in every depression the community of consumers forces producers to make price or wage adjustments and restart consumption. The waste of recurrent depressions and unemployment will sooner or later lead the community to use preventive as well as curative measures against monopoly prices or wages that choke a free economy.

Economy and the City Council

BOSTON'S city council is to be scrutinized by economy conscious taxpayers next Monday afternoon. On that day Mayor Tobin's measures to reduce salaries of departmental heads and certain other city employees come up for consideration.

The Mayor has emphasized the extreme financial plight of Boston as the reason for the proposed reductions. He has agreed to take a voluntary cut in his own salary. Certain of the department heads have agreed that restoration of pay scales in effect before former Mayor Curley increased them in more prosperous times is quite in order.

There seems, therefore, no reason for council members to delay or quibble in approving Mayor Tobin's request. Any attempt to avoid a forthright stand, or to shuttle the Mayor's request back and forth—as did the previous council with Mayor Mansfield's plan for consolidating the city's engineering functions—will meet with little enthusiasm from a community that now pays the heaviest per capita cost in the nation for its city government.

In fact, failure of the council to pass the Mayor's measures would prove to many that the body, as now elected, is far too sensitive to the pressures of political groups and insufficiently so to the welfare of the community as a whole. Such failure to act in accord with the necessity for economy might well focus public attention on the need for choosing council members at large by proportional representation rather than by the present system.

A Navy to Defend—What?

"THE necessity of a navy springs from the existence of a peaceful shipping, and disappears with it, except in cases of a nation which has aggressive tendencies, and keeps up a navy merely as a branch of the military establishment." Perhaps the basic factors that condition the size of a navy have changed since Mahan laid down this compact thesis just fifty years ago. But if that is so, then the policies upon which naval power is based need to be restated.

It is just such fundamental things as Mahan set forth in his profound study on "The Influence of Sea Power on History" that influential Americans like Dr. Charles A. Beard are urging the country to consider at this time.

Has America a peaceful shipping that needs the protection of an overseas naval force? The answer is "no"; public opinion has changed so since Mahan's time that the majority of Americans no longer desire to maintain it by force. "Nor," Dr. Beard declares, "do Americans anywhere have the 'right' to insist on doing business as usual in war zones on land or sea, that is, a right in defense of which American soldiers and sailors must die."

On the other side, those who are backing the Administration's new naval program strongly disclaim any such "aggressive tendencies" as the alternative factor in Mahan's yardstick implies. Their support of the proposed naval increase is based on national defense. But those who would justify an enlarged fleet on this ground do not speak Mahan's language. When that great naval strategist spoke of the "necessity of a navy" he meant a navy capable of waging an offensive war. He never regarded national defense alone as sufficient reason for a navy big enough to be rated as a sea power.

A fleet such as the Administration now believes essential for national defense would extend the country's defensive influence dangerously close to the shores of foreign sea powers. Many naval experts feel the present American sea force, subject only to periodic replacements, is big enough for national defense. That is why people are now asking, "What is America going to defend in other nations' waters?"

Hearings before the House Naval Affairs Committee have stressed the need for clearing up these questions by attaching a rudder to the naval program. If the Administration believes that world unrest justifies the proposed naval expansion, then it should make clear where the navy will meet the unrest. The American people should not be misled into believing that the only concrete reason for a bigger navy is to guard American shores.

No one should say exactly how big the navy ought to be, not even the naval strategists, until a national policy has been defined to which a proportionate naval policy can give effective support.

That Illusive, Intangible—

THE atomic neutrino, very small "bambino" of the Italian physicist Prof. Enrico Fermi, was conceived to be a tiny particle of matter without positive or negative charge and having either no mass whatever or at most only .000000000000000000000006. It now develops as a result of Prof. G. M. Jauncey's work at Washington University, that the neutrino is even less than that—in fact, it seems it's "nothing but a nothing," "not a thing at all."

Professor Fermi conceived the neutrino as necessary for balancing the atomic energy budget which according to the law of conservation insists upon electrons, photons, positrons, protons, neutrons and their ilk, accounting for all the energy dispelled when atoms either disintegrate or change form as the result of electrostatic bombardment. No matter how much figuring physicists accomplished, there has always been lost a considerable amount of energy that could not be accounted for. Hence the neutrino was invented, so small according to theory, that it could slip around among the particles without hitting them, and being electrically uncharged would be unattracted by either negative or positive particles.

Professor Jauncey's discovery indicates that electrons, far from being identical, vary in size all the way from ordinary electrons to some as large as protons or positively charged particles. All of which means that they vary in accordance with the Einstein mass-energy relationship, the heavy electrons being slow, and light ones fast. In this way already known particles can account for the energy dispelled without postulating something as illusory as the neutrino was supposed to be.

It is to the credit of physicists that both negatron and neutrino have been kept in a category separate from already proved particles. The four "tried and true" together with photons which sometimes act like particles as well as light waves, constitute the building blocks of the material universe. Perhaps the negatron too should fail, for like the neutrino this object was postulated as an intellectual necessity to complete the system of larger particles thought to require a negative complement the size of the proton or neutron.

Story of a Film

Book News of the Day

MICHAEL POWELL has mistaken his profession. He should have been a writer. Not that he does not make good pictures. He has had plenty of experience in that line of country. He has produced both short films and long films. And his "The Edge of the World" was one of the most notable films that Britain has ever put upon the screen.

Yet his account of the making of the picture is even better than the picture itself. His 200,000 FEET ON FOULA (London: Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.) is written with humor, with wit, with a keen sense of drama, and a frankness that at times borders on the indiscreet.

The origin of the film, which was made during the summer of 1936, and saw its release a few months ago, goes back seven and a half years. In a column in The Observer Mr. Powell noticed a paragraph about the evacuation of the remote Hebridean island of St. Kilda. There was great difficulty, it appeared, in getting the sheep off the island. They bit the men and dogs who tried to move them. Something in this detail about the sheep fired Mr. Powell's imagination. He went down to The Observer office, and was sent along to The Times, whose files he consulted. In a second-hand bookshop he discovered a narrative of the evacuation written by A. A. MacGregor, who had been The Times correspondent on the island. He got into communication with Mr. MacGregor, and a story unfolded that should show the tragedy of the gradual depopulation of the Scottish isles.

* * *

Then Mr. Powell set about the task of finding a company that would produce his film. He consulted his friends, Mr. Paul Clift and Mr. Alec Rea, of the St. Martin's Theater, London, who offered to finance it if he could get hold of a company. He next interviewed a sales manager. The sales manager was complimentary, but depressing. He said, "Mr. Powell, I think you would make a very beautiful picture, a very artistic picture, of that story. It's a fine idea, but we don't want to have to sell it." Finally, after Mr. Clift and Mr. Rea had fallen out of the scheme, he ran Mr. Joe Rock, of the Joe Rock studios, to earth, and the necessary financial and technical backing was obtained.

But Mr. Powell's troubles were far from being at an end. He had to find an island to put into his picture. His story was built up round St. Kilda, and off to the owner of St. Kilda he went with a high heart. He found him in his home in the Lowlands, in a vast white mansion that impressed Mr. Powell, who seems to be an authority on these matters, very favorably. But though Lord Dumfries was kindly and polite, the offer of £500 which Mr. Powell made him failed to gain his permission. So Mr. Powell was left with a story and a backer, but no island.

* * *

But he found one in less than 24 hours. His search took him to the offices of The Scotsman in Edinburgh, where the local dramatic critic proved very helpful. A visit to an official of the Scottish Geographical Survey gave the name of an island, and the files of The Scotsman revealed the name of its owner. The next day Mr. Powell interviewed this owner (also in a very fine house), who promised to ring up his two brothers at Oxford to see what could be done. And so the island was obtained.

Such were the preliminaries of the film. Its consequences have been great. A year ago the island of Foula, which lies off the Shetlands, was heading for becoming a desert island. Today, such is the interest aroused in it by the film, its people are beginning to prosper. Then it had no communication, save by fishing boat, with the mainland. Now a beam wireless telephone station receives and transmits messages five times a day. In the future it may even have a harbor capable of accommodating large boats, which would put it properly upon the tourist map. Mr. Powell may have done for Foula what Sir Walter Scott did for the Trossachs.

H. H.

Now Is the Time to Find Out

In a French Girl's Garden

HALF way from Paris on the road to Versailles, on the edge of the Parc de Saint-Cloud, on the top of a hill, inclosed within four walls, as large as a lady's handkerchief, is the garden of my heart.

Full of flowers, of colors of odors, of peacefulness and of happiness, it is the carefree paradise of my white-bearded father and my pig-tailed little sister Till.

Hand in hand, they give their love and their care, as they wander around in it, to the fluffy clematis clinging to the lattice of the house, to the climbing grapevine and the red and orange geraniums at its feet, to the forest of blue thistles and hollyhocks, to the huge bunches of red peonies strewing the green grass with their petals, to the white lilies and the orange ones spotted with black, and to the white rose tree prisoner in the cage of the winding staircase, with its bed of periwinkles.

Here is the little terrace with its arch of honeysuckle, from which Till, instead of practicing her piano as she should do, watches the passers-by without being seen and, from the turning of the street where she catches sight of them, whistles with all her might to welcome the newcomers, the expected guests.

* * *

At night she waits for Father, coming back from his office in Paris, a little weary but smiling, his newspaper under one arm, his hat in the hand on the other side. In the morning she is looking for Mother, loaded down with the four huge loaves of bread for the whole day, her basket full of eggs, butter and fruits, and the touching, dirty bouquet of buttercups or anemones, or wild hyacinths given her by the woman in the wood. She does not have any home, this woman; she lives in a cave in the woods with her mysterious "old man." But she is happy, she likes her woods, her flowers, her big garden and, above all, her wandering life, her liberty.

I must not leave out the old gray lizard who stays for hours on the warm and sunny wall under the veranda, looking all around with his dark and swiftly turning eyes, and putting his tongue out at Till while she tries to charm him by whistling. She has often been told that, if you catch a lizard by the tail, it will stay in your hand and the animal will run away with another new and beautiful tail in its place. She wants to try the experiment, she is eager to see if it is true, but this lizard is far too clever for a little girl. Once when she even put salt on his tail she could not catch him!

We have two turtles, too, in our garden. We know that they are there, somewhere, but we never see them. They sleep and ruminate all day long under the leaves of arums and iris.

The old brown toad is not visible much more often, but at least sometimes, on a very dark and gloomy evening, he startles you by jumping up against your legs and creeping under your feet unexpectedly, and his silvery bell is heard during the night.

* * *

Just one more thing, the houses in the shrubbery. They are Till's houses and for her alone; she has at least three of them. She plays with many imaginary characters, going to visit them and receiving them in her own home. Her house is always the best one, but she likes to change often, and then—if they don't want to, it is just too bad—all her friends are obliged to move out and allowed to make no fuss about it.

Till is a great friend of birds and, on a plank, between two branches of an old elder tree, she crumbles every day a few pieces of bread. All the birds of the neighborhood know the place very well, sparrows, robin redbreasts, finches, titmouses and voracious blackbirds. Till, motionless in a corner, studies ornithology.

She wishes she were a bird herself and, after her wingy friends have gone, using a hanging knotted rope, she climbs to the top of the high chestnut tree, where, hidden in the foliage, she tries to learn her lessons for the next day. But of course she thinks of everything except lessons.

And Mother, who knows it very well, after having left her a time long enough to muse and enjoy her solitude, calls very gently: "Till, piano!"

R. F.

Navies, Colonies and Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Larger, or More Active, Navies?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Noting the constant talk of larger navies, and, on the other hand, repeated reproach for the unreasonableness of it all, would it not be best, as to our part, for the moment, to use the navy we now have in legitimate places, and then see?

One of these places is the Mediterranean. I think we made a mistake in telling our shipping to keep out of these waters. England and France had to go there. To leave it to them to look after our rights does not add to our dignity, nor does it prove the effect our navy might have in moving with the others for protection.

E. D. WAGNALLS

Grand Junction, Colo.

"Colonies and British Opinion"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor under the heading "Colonies and British Opinion" in a letter to the Editor, Mr. W. C. Brookes asks if the pre-war German colonies are not held under League mandate and if the League does not provide means for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties arising out of the Peace Treaty.

The answer is in the affirmative.

The mandates are held under Article 22 and the Article states regarding the principle of their administration "that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation" (Section 1) and in Section 5 has a clause which states that the Mandatory power "will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Annual reports have to be submitted to a permanent commission of the League regarding mandated territory and the commission has to advise the Council of the League on the observance of the mandate, including no doubt the way the "sacred trust" is carried out. If Germany has a grievance in this matter and thinks she could carry out this "sacred trust" in a better way than Britain, guaranteeing "freedom of conscience and religion" in accordance with the term laid down in the mandate for these territories, then under Section 17 (Germany now being a non-member of the League) Germany may bring the question forward as in Section 12 for "arbitration," "judicial settlement," or to "inquiry by the Council."

It must be understood that the aim in view in developing the "sacred trust" was to fit the countries concerned for self-government.

So for the portion of these colonies under the League; but the undersigned feels that the time has come for a complete readjustment of control of all colonial possessions held by civilized powers in such a way that all countries would participate and co-operate in developing them and have equal rights in them for trade and commerce and the use of their raw materials.

It is only in some such way that jealousies and disputes can be presented; but if disputes do occur then machinery such as that of the League should be available to adjust them accompanied by an International Police Force sufficiently powerful to see that verdicts given should be carried out.

Glossop, Eng.

ERNEST MILLIGAN

An Answer to "Navy Questions"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to your "Navy Questions" editorial: The peace-loving people of the world have become peace-determined people. The international racketeer has had his day. Just as Great Britain's re-armament evidences that the peace-loving people of that country have become peace-determined people; so our President's navy building proposal evidences that the peace-loving people of the United States are becoming peace-determined people. The futility of peace at any price has become obvious. The impractical self-sufficiency of the isolationist has at last become exposed.

We realise we can no longer sit back and let things international take their mad course. The peace-determined people of the world have become conscious that in, and only in, their organised and prepared unity, there is the power to command peace. That power is about to be used and international peace is going to prevail. The international racketeer is going to be put under restraint to keep the peace and abide by law. Thus is the world rapidly moving on to the day of enlightened peace, order, and liberty under law.

CHARLES C. BOYNTON

San Francisco, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

European Calm—Before What?

By Godfrey Lias

LONDON

EUROPE just now is experiencing its first calm spell for at least a decade. Nobody quite knows why it should be doing so. But it undoubtedly is. The radio is blaring less loudly across frontiers. Newspaper polemics are less acrimonious; the speeches of statesmen more conciliatory. And yet there has not been a single major change in the political and territorial framework to account for it.

The arms race shows no sign of diminishing. The Spanish Civil War still drags on. The problem of Central Europe is still unsolved. The so-called "have-nots" certainly have no more, and the so-called "haves" no less than they possessed a year ago. Indeed, there are signs that in some important respects (chiefly economic and financial) the have-nots are somewhat poorer and the haves a little richer than twelve months ago.

Then why the sense of calm that has descended on Europe? It may, of course, be the kind of calm that develops sometimes in the center of a tornado. The storm-winds which have been blowing across Europe from Ethiopia, from Spain, from Austria, from the geographically illusive land of ideologies, have disappeared. But are they going to break out afresh in a short while from another quarter? The conviction is growing that if they are, it can only be from some unexpected quarter, for there is no sign of impending trouble anywhere in Europe.

* * *

Meteorological tornadoes, however, ultimately blow themselves out and it is at least possible—to put it cautiously—that Europe's political storm centers are beginning to fill up. Although there is no anti-cyclone in sight to take their place, there are at any rate a few not unhopeful signs on the horizon to support the serene confidence of men like Gen. Jan Christian Smuts and President Eduard Beneš who have refused, all through the strains and stresses of the past few years, to believe that Europe would commit the incredible folly of letting itself be dragged into another war.

Events, in fact, tend to bear out what President Beneš said when speaking at Liberec, Czechoslovakia, in August, 1936: "Do not believe that we are approaching another war . . . I am convinced that the peace of Europe can be maintained." At Kieff, a month or two earlier, he had declared that 1936 and 1937 would be critical years and if they were passed without war Europe might look forward to a long period of peace.

Continuing his prophetic vein in a message to the Czechoslovak nation last Christmas, President Beneš after describing 1936 as a year of grave crises, and 1937 as a year of balancing of forces, added that "It seems to me that the year 1938 ought to be, and presumably will be, a year of negotiation."

Similarly General Smuts, speaking at Standerton, Transvaal, on Sept. 15, 1937, expressed the view that war is unlikely "for years." He regarded the armaments race as "more a measure of self-defense than love of war," adding, "Therefore I believe no word of rumors of war."

One important consideration which supports the faith of these two eminent statesmen is the evidence provided in Spain and China that any "next war" would be likely to be a long one. General Staffs no longer think that an enemy can be bombed into submission from the air in the course of a few days. They do not even think now in terms of months but of years. In the present state of financial and economic preparedness, no country, be it ever so expansionist, could contemplate embarking on a long war without serious misgivings.

* * *

Meanwhile practically every international problem in Europe presents a calmer aspect at the beginning of February, 1938, than a year ago. Italian and German commitments in Spain both seem to have reduced considerably; tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia over the Sudeten-Deutsch minority in North Bohemia has noticeably lessened; Hungarian animosity against the peace treaties has declined; friction between Poland and Germany over Danzig which increased ominously in the spring of 1937 has again diminished; German threats to Austrian independence seem to be held in check partly by the Rome-Berlin axis and partly by a growing sense of independence in Austria herself.

Thus, there is a good deal of justification for the hopes expressed by President Beneš, General Smuts and others, that Europe is coming out of her post-war flat spin and gradually acquiring a sense of equilibrium.

It is much too early to say that the possibility of war has been overcome. Almost all the problems which have caused Europe to feel uneasy during the post-war years still remain unsolved—the future of Austria, Hungary's frontiers, the Polish corridor, Danzig, Vilna, South Tyrol, minorities. But the hope that these and other similar matters, including such knotty problems as security, limitation of armaments, commercial access to raw materials, and trade barriers, can be dealt with more successfully by amicable discussion than by bombs and bayonets is steadily strengthening.